

THE *Country* GUIDE

In This Issue . . .

- New Dairy Breeding Plan
- Organized Farmers Prodded
- Knitwear

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THE *Country* GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue

● **FEEDS COSTS** less than 15 cents per pound of gain in a Bruce County, Ont., beef feeding program, as practised by men like Don MacTavish (right) — see page 22.

● **QUALITY EGGS** are being given special attention these days. How Saskatchewan is raising its standards is illustrated by our story of a top producer on page 19.



REABURN RIDGE RIDERS began as an activity for young people. This year, 800 farm folk of all ages attended their "picnic with horses." See page 46.

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COVER: Friendly get-together by the roadside at Freetown, Prince Edward Island.—Jim Rose photo.

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DON BARON, Eastern Canada
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GWEN LESLIE

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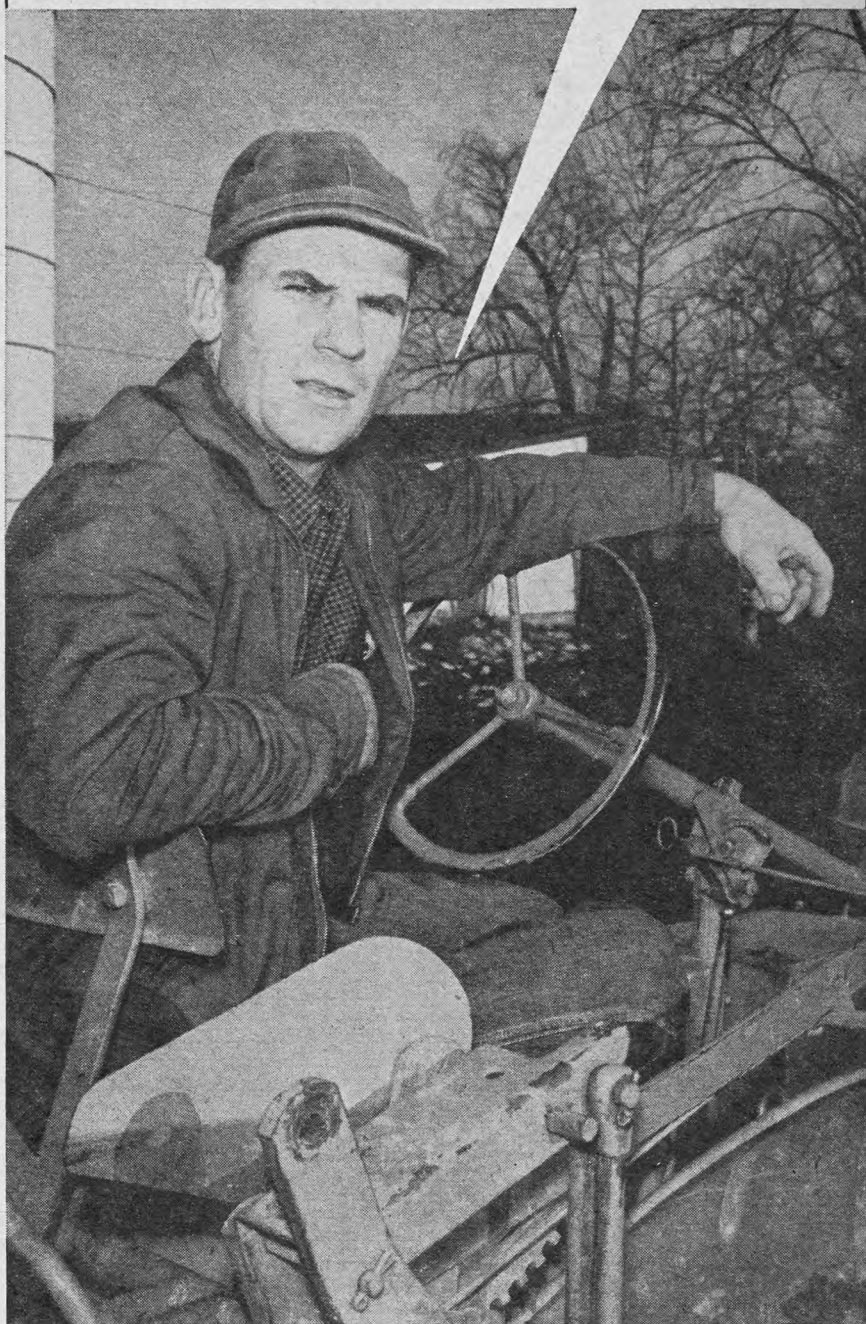
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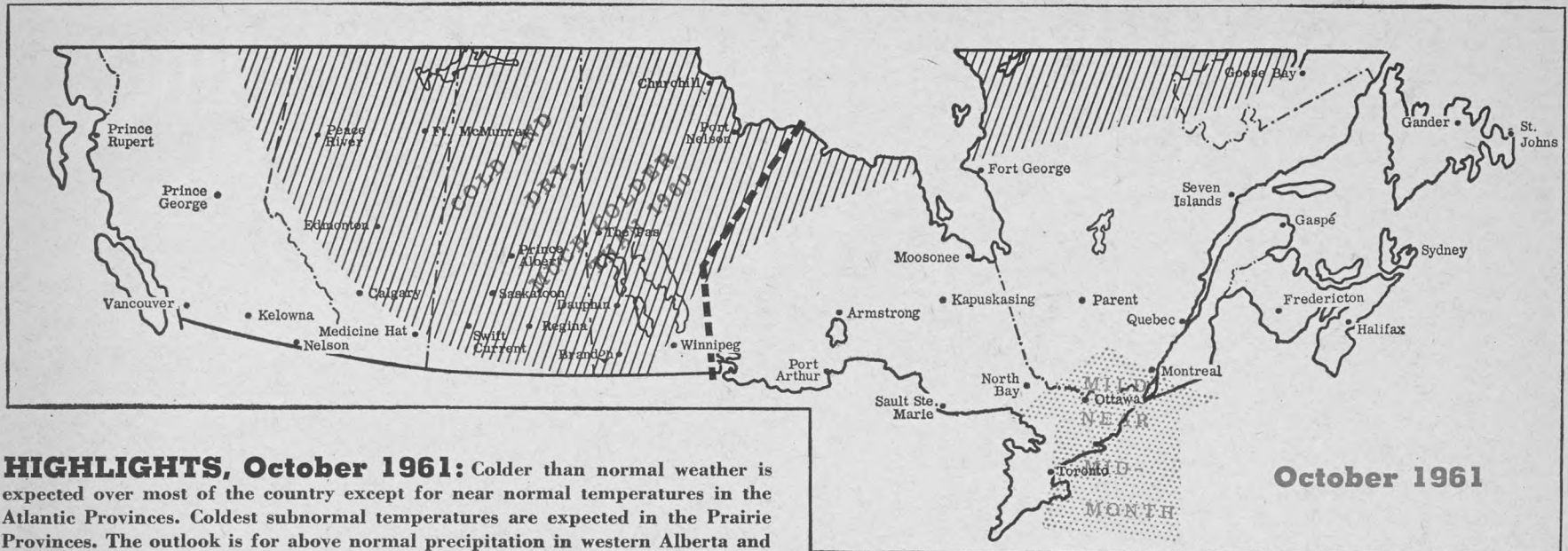
There have been 54 such Councils established in Ontario during the past year.

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Deputy Minister

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW
Minister



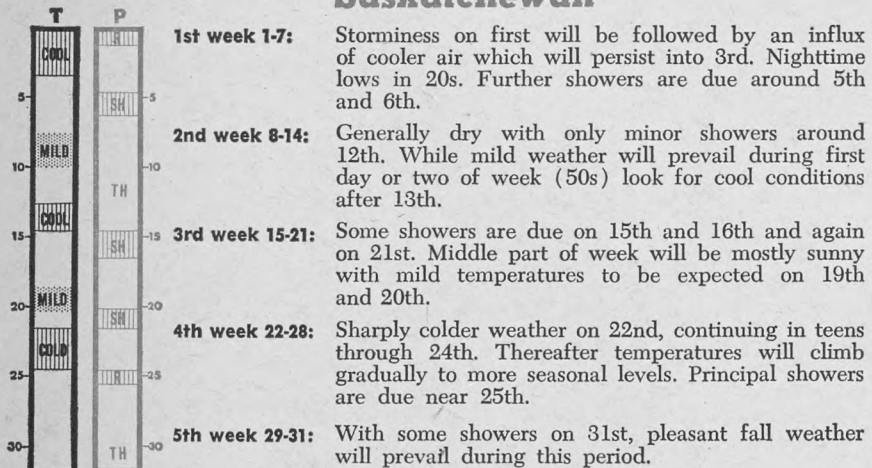
HIGHLIGHTS, October 1961: Colder than normal weather is expected over most of the country except for near normal temperatures in the Atlantic Provinces. Coldest subnormal temperatures are expected in the Prairie Provinces. The outlook is for above normal precipitation in western Alberta and Great Lakes region. Elsewhere, amounts will be subnormal.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

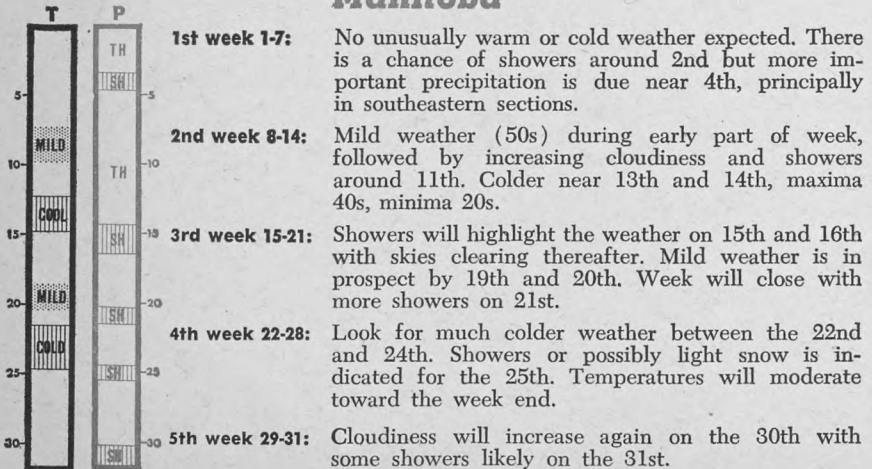
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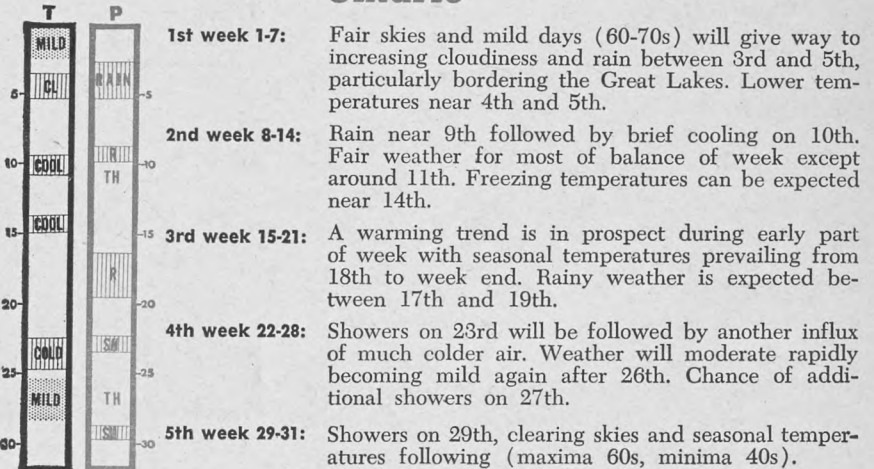
Saskatchewan



Manitoba



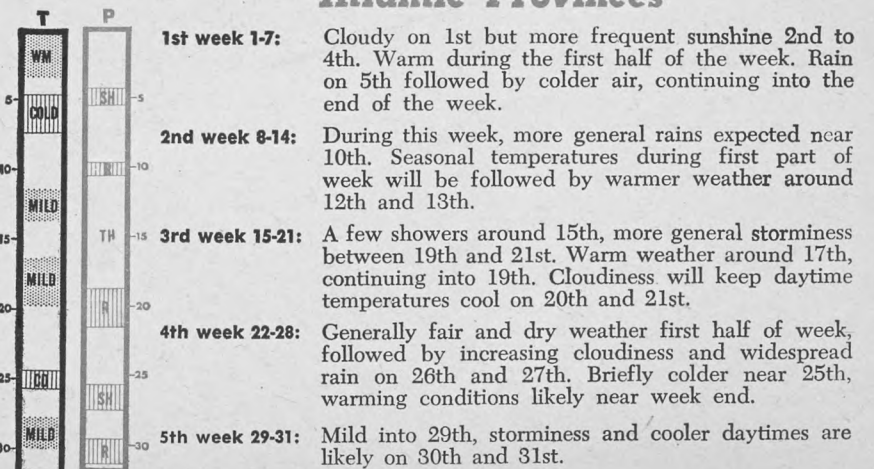
Ontario



Quebec



Atlantic Provinces



Proof from the prairies... borderline spark plugs waste power, gas and money!

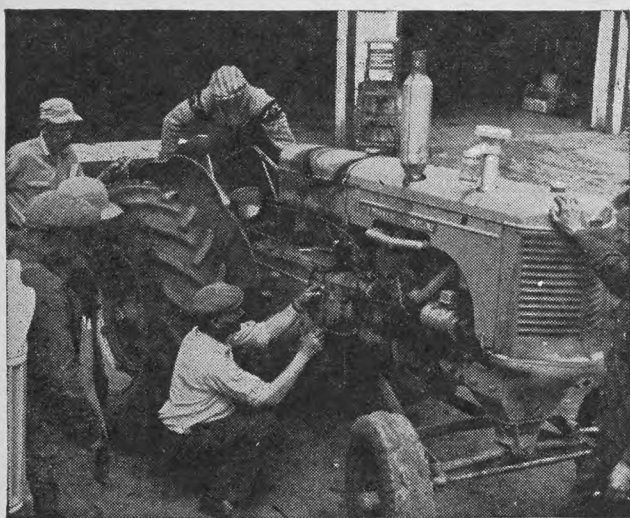
Until their tractors were tested on the dynamometer, most of these farmers had no idea how much power, gas and money, borderline spark plugs can steal without their knowing it

Last year, farmers from Kelvington, Saskatchewan drove their tractors into town for a dynamometer test. The purpose of the test was to prove that your ear can't tell when borderline spark plugs are wasting your tractor's pulling power and gas . . . they start robbing you long before you notice poor performance. It takes a dynamometer test to prove that even though a tractor may sound all right, a new set of spark plugs can boost horsepower as much as 25%. Keep your tractor running at its best by changing plugs every 250 hours and make sure you put in new Champion spark plugs because Champions deliver the full firing power you need for hard pulling and utmost gas economy.



At Ned Franks' Minneapolis-Moline dealership in Kelvington, Sask., farmers watch as a tractor's horsepower is tested on a power take-off dynamometer. First the tractors were tested just as they came off the farm. Then new

Champion spark plugs were installed and another test made. The average horsepower increase with new Champion spark plugs was 7.1%—proof that borderline spark plugs waste power without your knowing it.



Here a flowmeter is being used to gauge a tractor's gas consumption, first with the old plugs in and then again with new Champion spark plugs installed. Said *David Evans*, whose tractor showed a saving of 11.1% with new Champions in, "That adds up to a lot of money over a long period, I didn't realize that new plugs could help save so much gas and money."

What some of the farmers said:

- "Even though I put in new plugs last Fall, putting in new Champions made a big difference," said *Orel Perron*. "I'll certainly change plugs more often."
- Said *Harold Anderson*, when his tractor showed a whopping 25% increase in horsepower with new Champions in, "My 'special' plugs were supposed to last a lifetime and I was tempted not to put in new plugs, specially when my tractor seemed to be working so well. Now I see what new spark plugs can do."
- "Every horse counts in my kind of work", says *Bill Butka*, "I'm glad I found out about borderline spark plugs and what a difference new plugs make to a tractor . . . how they can save money too."
- New Champion spark plugs gave *Joe Schrock's* tractor a 6.7% increase in horsepower. "We depend on our tractors to work long and hard," said Mr. Schrock, "Now we know that putting new spark plugs in is one good way to keep them running at their best."



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Editorials

A Cushion Against Drought

DROUGHT is a time when the rewards of hard labor are small. A man has to struggle just to pick up a few bushels and a few bales, to keep the milk flowing and the beef growing. But he knows he can do only so much to compensate for lack of rain; the rest depends on the mysterious ways of winds and clouds.

On pages 14 and 15 of this issue, we offer some suggestions as to how a drought-stricken farmer can make the best use of what he has, to help him stay in business now and conserve as much as he can for the future. But while the immediate problems are grave, an even bigger question is what needs to be done to lessen the long-term effects.

In *The Country Guide* of August 1957 were these words: "Nobody knows when it will happen. Nobody can say how long it will last. But unless the climate of Western Canada has changed completely, a drought will come to the Prairies again." No special gift of prophecy was needed to give that warning, which was accompanied by recommended precautions to take against it. We all know that it is not just a case of bad luck but an inevitable feature of Prairie farming that there will be droughts. So perhaps this is not a bad time, while the effects of a succession of dry seasons are still evident, to consider the long-term aspects of farming in a semi-arid climate.

The matter boils down to two main tasks. One is to keep the soil as productive as possible under widely varying conditions; the other is to carry the bounty of good years over into the lean ones.

The soil can be kept productive firstly by keeping it on the fields, guarding against ero-

sion by anchoring it with crops, stubble or trash. Proper handling of stubble and trash will also help to conserve moisture. Other means of keeping the soil productive are rotations, fertilizers, and control of weeds, diseases and insects. None of these practises is new, and the fact that some farmers have come through this dry season with surprisingly good yields shows that they pay off.

The second task, to carry over the surplus from good years to bad years, and to move supplies from areas with surpluses to those with deficiencies, is more complex than the first. Clearly, governments have a responsibility in this regard other than in helping to provide irrigation works and community pastures. They have been showing awareness of it under present conditions. There is the Federal forage bank program in co-operation with provincial governments to subsidize farmers who cut cereal crops for fodder and supply it to others. There is the continuance of PFAA payments to those who cut grain for feed. There is assistance for the movement of hay and haying equipment. There is the arrangement through the Wheat Board to hold stocks of feed grains in areas of need. These are a few examples of what governments have done in an emergency.

FOR the longer term the picture is less clear. There have been demands that governments should assume responsibility for buying and holding stocks of fodder, whenever and wherever surpluses occur, so that livestock men can draw on them in emergencies. No doubt a similar case could be made out for feed grain

storage. This is worth considering and no doubt it could be carried out. But it is not the whole story.

For the Prairie farmer the surest way is to plan his operation for the climate he lives in. With present-day mechanization, more hay could be put up on farms in most years, and many more livestock men could aim to keep a year's supply on hand. Even a slight increase in feed grains held on individual farms could make a difference if crops fail, as well as holding other grains for delivery on quota in the lean years. These policies involve expenditures on storage, which are particularly unwelcome when surpluses are piling up and a producer wants to sell, not store. But set against the expense of obtaining feed during a drought, or the loss taken on selling unfinished cattle and valuable breeding stock; and cutting back breeding programs, the cost may not be so high after all.

Moving feed from surplus areas is not entirely a case for government action either, unless the distances are great. Some dairymen, for example, do not have enough land to grow sufficient feed for their herds, but depend on others to supply it. One such arrangement is made by producers in a milkshed, whose representatives are sent each year to a watershed co-operative that is encouraging forage crop production as a means of controlling water erosion. They negotiate the tonnage of hay required and the price, and both sides benefit. Such a scheme has applications in both good and bad years, in building up reserves and in meeting emergencies, with or without government assistance.

It is human not to make provision for the future. We all of us tend to hope for the best, to go on the assumption that we will not lose our health, our jobs, our farms. There is an added reason for resisting long-term investment when farm income is low and markets are unsure. But in the case of drought, the Western farmer is not dealing with a slight possibility, but what might be described as a law of nature. It makes sense to try to provide for it. V

Good Showing on Wheat Exports

CONTINUING concern about the severe drought conditions being experienced in an extensive area of the Prairie Provinces has tended to overshadow the news that Canada's exports of wheat and flour in the last crop year reached the 354 million bushel mark.

This very satisfactory level of exports compares favorably with the 1959-60 figure of 277 million bushels, the 1950-51 to 1959-60 10-year average of 296 million bushels, and the 30-year long term average of 251 million bushels. In fact, the 1960-61 wheat and flour exports were exceeded in only three previous years—1928-29, 1952-53 and 1951-52. In those years, Canada's exports were 408, 386 and 356 million bushels, respectively.

You might well ask: "But what about the sale to Red China? Didn't it make all the difference?" Undoubtedly it helped substantially to swell the wheat export total, since no sales to that country had been made in the previous year. But even without the shipments of 35 million bushels to Red China in the marketing year which closed on July 31, our remaining wheat exports of nearly 320 million bushels are still well above last year's total, and the intermediate and long-term averages quoted above.

Canada's excellent showing was also achieved in the face of stepped-up wheat export activities on the part of our largest and most difficult competitor, the United States. Wheat exports from the U.S.A. reached an all-time record high level of 660 million bushels during the 1960-61 marketing year, and exceeded the previous U.S. record established in 1956-57 by 110 million bushels. This unprecedented increase in

U.S. wheat exports is attributed mainly to increased shipments under Title I of Public Law 480, which provides for payment in the currency of the purchasing country, and to a lesser extent by expanded dollar sales.

Taking the U.S. experience into account, Canada's wheat and flour sales record in the past year is indeed a proud one. It is a credit to all those who have had a part to play in establishing and administering the sales policies, and in handling and merchandising the products. First and foremost, much credit must go to The Canadian Wheat Board and its senior officials. Year in and year out the Board goes about its responsibilities with a minimum of fanfare and a maximum of effort. It is well known, of course, that it is the Board's prime duty to ensure that the greatest possible volume of grain is merchandised at the best possible price. This may sound simple, but to anyone who has studied the grain marketing situation, it is a complex and difficult role, requiring expert knowledge, astute judgment and diplomacy. Mr. W. C. McNamara, the Board's Chief Commissioner, along with his co-workers, deserve commendation for a job well done.

The Board, however, would be the first to admit that it could not do its job without a tremendous amount of co-operative effort from others. The credit for the improved sales record should be shared in some measure with the private traders and the Federal Government.

Mention of the private traders may come as a surprise to some of our readers. The role they play under the existing grain marketing system

is not well understood. Canadian exporters frequently represent international organizations, and have connections with grain trading companies in virtually every country in the world. In order to fully utilize the experience, services and connections which the trade has to offer, the Board completes annually an agreement with each of the established shippers and exporters in this country under which they act as agents of the Board in merchandising Canadian grain. The agents not only make direct sales abroad, but are responsible for forwarding of wheat from Lakehead to eastern terminals, invoicing and loading of vessels, and, on occasion, chartering of ocean freight. They offer wheat in all overseas markets as agents of the Board and complete sales contracts, subject only to Board prices and confirmation with respect to supplies and shipping positions. It is under these arrangements that the bulk of wheat exports have been made in recent years.

Finally, the Federal Government has played a part in facilitating the Board's sales efforts by authorizing the use of the *Export Credits Insurance Act*, and by providing special credit arrangements for the substantial sale of wheat to Red China.

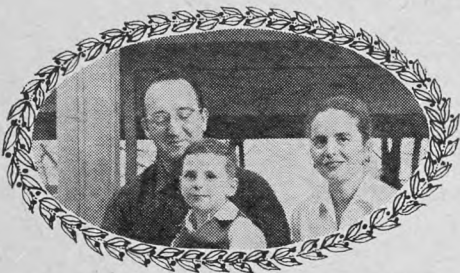
Increasing the marketing of Canadian wheat is one of the ways, and perhaps the soundest one, of bringing relief from the cost-price squeeze to grain growers. It also plays an important, indirect role in helping to buoy up the whole Canadian economy. All that remains to be said is to extend congratulations to the Canadian Wheat Board, and those who have assisted them, for the success achieved in the 1960-61 crop year; and to express the hope that their efforts in the current and succeeding years will meet with as good results. V



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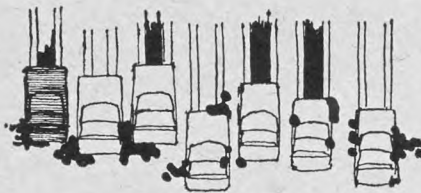
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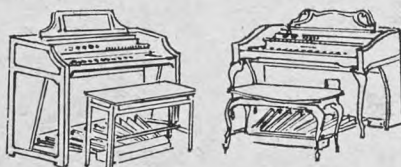


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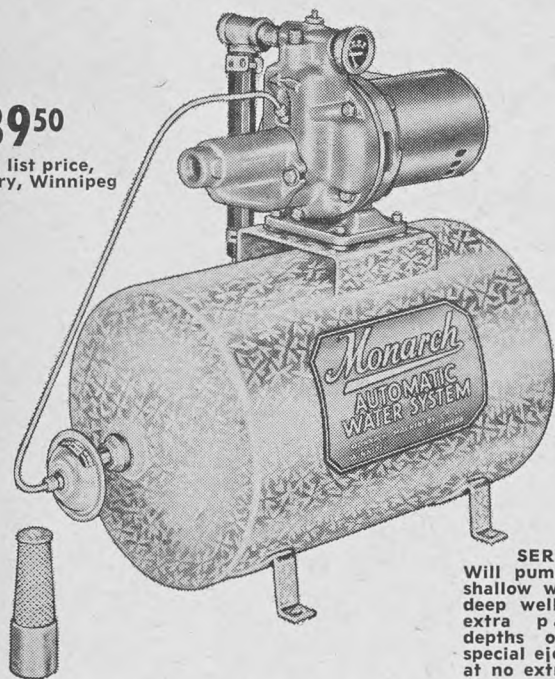
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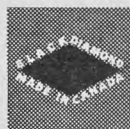
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GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE

FARM MARKET

FORECASTS

WHEAT SUPPLIES this year will be ample to meet all requirements and still leave a healthy carryover of about 300 million bushels. Instead of having a large crop on hand, we will have a small one. Marketing your wheat will be no problem--commercial storage can readily handle all stocks as the season advances.

OAT SUPPLIES look pretty tight in relation to feed requirements, but apart from shortages in local areas and some farms, we should skimp by. The margin is so thin, however, that some imports are necessary.

BARLEY POSITION is reasonably comfortable. Certainly there is plenty for Canadian use, and exports will be held back by our high prices, except for malting grades which will be in strong demand.

EGG PRICES should reach their peak this month. New flocks are just coming into production, and in the Prairies, drought has cut the rate of lay.

FLAXSEED PRICES will likely remain very firm this season, but well under the \$4 per bushel level reached during the height of the drought scare this summer. Supplies in North America will be about a quarter smaller than last season's.

RAPESEED PRICES are reflecting lower freight rates as well as fairly strong edible oil market prices. This product is finding more favor among users each year so future prospects are bright.

MUSTARD SEED PRICES will be strong this fall, especially for the yellow variety. Yields per acre will be low and commercial storage stocks are short.

POTATO PRICES will likely remain low in Eastern Canada, where acreage has increased and growing conditions are fair to good. In the West the drought will be hard on output and strong prices can be expected, but will be held in check by the big crop in the Western United States.

HOG PRODUCTION, squeezed between relatively high-priced feed and no chance for any noteworthy price increase in the final product, will likely fall below planned output.

CATTLE PRICES will not drop sharply this fall, but there will be some extra culling of herds, particularly in Saskatchewan where fodder supplies will just meet minimum needs. Farm feedlot operators will need to do some sharp figuring to see whether it's better to feed or sell grain this year.

FEED GRAIN YIELDS in the U.S. are at record levels, although reduced seeded acreage will cut production. Supplies are plentiful and prices steady--good conditions for expanding their livestock output even further.

What's Happening

NEW PRICE SUPPORTS ANNOUNCED

The Agricultural Stabilization Board has been authorized to support the prices of the following commodities in the manner indicated:

Extracted honey delivered by producers to registered packers in the period July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 will be supported by means of a deficiency payment at the prescribed price of 13.5 cents per lb. for white No. 1 grade. This prescribed price is 99 per cent of the 10-year average base price.

Ontario wheat will be supported during the period July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962, by means of a deficiency payment at the prescribed price of \$1.39 per bushel, basis on track, for No. 2 Canada Eastern grade, or better quality, sold for milling or export purposes. The prescribed price is approximately 83 per cent of the 10-year average base price of \$1.67 per bushel.

Ontario Soybeans delivered to elevators during the period July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962, will be supported by means of a deficiency payment at the prescribed price of \$2.13 per bushel, basis Canada No. 2 grade or better quality. The prescribed price is 100 per cent of the 10-year average base price.

Turkey prices are to be supported to December 31, 1961 by means of offers to purchase at 20¢ per lb. for live No. 1 turkeys weighing at least 10 lb. but under 20 lb. basis delivery Toronto, with appropriate differentials for other weights and grades at

principal markets throughout Canada. The prescribed support price is 56.2 per cent of the 10-year average base price of 35.6¢ per lb., f.o.b. Toronto. This is the same support level that was in effect in 1960. Import control of turkeys remains in effect as well. This limits turkey imports into Canada to 4 million lb. per year, with a maximum of 2 million lb. in any one quarter. ✓

OUR NEW CIRCULATION MANAGER



R. W. McGuire

Mr. R. C. Brown, president of The Public Press Limited, has announced the appointment of Robert W. McGuire to the position of Circulation Manager. (Please turn to page 10)

STABILIZATION BOARD COSTS RUN TO OVER \$50 MILLION

The net cost of operations of the Agricultural Stabilization Board in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1961, amounted to \$50,766,295, according to the Board's annual report issued recently. This brings the total

net cost of Board operations to nearly \$125 million in the past 3 years, since it replaced the former Agricultural Prices Support Board.

Costs were divided among the various commodities for the fiscal years 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61 as follows:

Products	Net Cost of Price Stabilization		
	1958-59 \$	1959-60 \$	1960-61 \$
1. Potatoes	709,829		
2. Creamery Butter		3,408,614	2,441,994
3. Cheddar Cheese	723,826	110,180	269,544
4. Dry Skimmed Milk	6,956,943	8,108,049	6,669
5. Milk for Manufacturing		9,844,110	11,432,769
6. Shell Eggs	3,425,748	4,810,277	12,855
Eggs (Deficiency Payments)			2,082,673
7. Fowl	423,367	137,762	295
8. Hogs (Pork)	135,411	27,861,833	29,236,268
Hogs (Deficiency Payments)			7,470
9. Lambs	281,176	360,980	101,134
10. Wool	1,541,294	1,219,461	1,253,000
11. Tomatoes	51,641	95,461	36,028
12. Raspberries	429	30,660	268,260
13. B.C. Apples	768,415		
14. Asparagus	106,021		
15. Peaches		357,214	
16. Soybeans		1,217,433	867,194
17. Sugar Beets		2,656,724	2,715,765
18. Sunflower Seeds			44,377
Totals	\$15,124,100	\$60,218,758	\$50,776,295

It should be noted that inventories to the Board account are held over from one year to another in some cases, so that the costs given for individual commodities do not necessarily represent the actual amount of

assistance provided in the fiscal year. The Agricultural Stabilization Board's administration costs rose from \$73,224 in 1958-59 to \$224,209 in 1959-60 to a record high of \$407,893 in 1960-61. ✓



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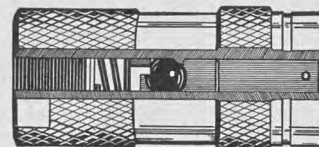
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"THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW"

lation Manager of The Country Guide. Mr. McGuire joined the staff of the Public Press as Advertising Manager of the Canadian Cattlemen in January, 1956. He was born and educated in Saskatoon, and attended the University of Saskatchewan for two years prior to enlistment in World War II. He served in the Canadian Navy from 1939 until 1945, retiring with the rank of Lt.-Commander. Following the war he gained agricultural experience as a seed buyer with Canada West Grain and as assistant director of the Searle Grain Company's crop testing plan. V

U.S. WHEAT PROGRAM AIMS AT ACREAGE CUT

The United States Agricultural Act of 1961 was signed into law by President J. F. Kennedy on August 8. Wheat stabilization is one of its major provisions.

The wheat program calls for a minimum 10 per cent cut in the national allotment of 55 million acres for the 1962 crop. Producers who agree to divert at least 10 per cent of their presently allotted wheat acreage to soil-conserving uses will be eligible for conservation payments and for higher price supports. Up to 40 per cent of a grower's wheat al-

lotment can be set aside for this purpose.

At least two-thirds of the U.S. wheat growers had to approve the new marketing quotas for the program to take effect. Farmers in 39 commercial wheat states voted in a national referendum on August 24. Out of 265,886 votes cast, 211,199, or 79.4 per cent, were in favor of the marketing quotas.

The Act provides that, with such approval, those who later participate will be eligible for the higher price support, which has been set by the Secretary of Agriculture at \$2 per bushel as the minimum national

average for 1962-crop wheat. This price reflects 84.4 per cent of the August 1961 wheat parity price of \$2.37 per bushel. It compares with the 1961 wheat crop support price of \$1.79 per bushel.

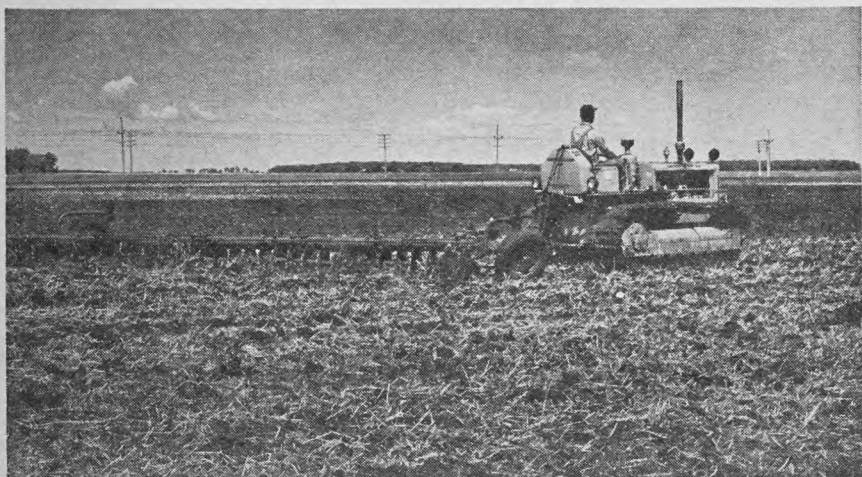
Under the wheat program, farmers, in addition to getting the higher price support, are to be paid 45 per cent of normal return from the diverted acres in cash or in wheat from government-owned stores for the first 10 per cent cut, and 60 per cent of the normal return from any additional wheat land that they retire.

Possible effects of the wheat program: (1) Reduce wheat production and supplies; (2) cut Government storage costs; and (3) raise farm income. V

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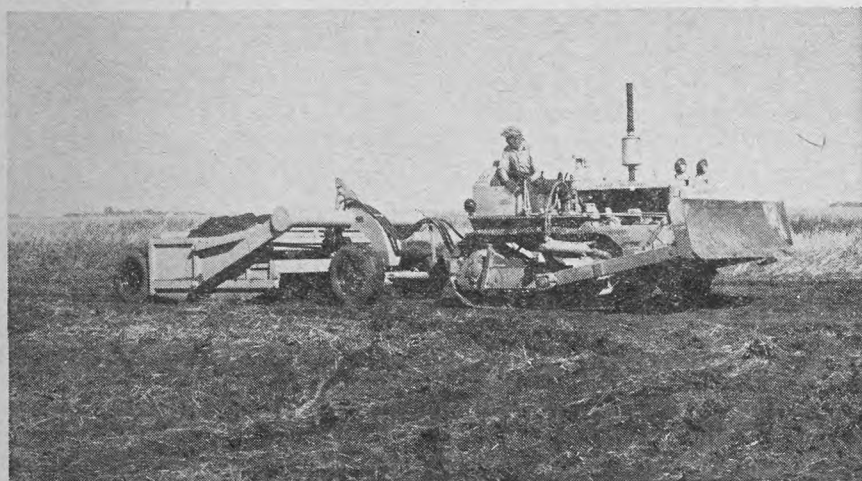


ALL-WEATHER TRACTION, LOW-COST OPERATION

"We have had a series of wet, difficult years and would hate to be without our D4," says John McCallister, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. Here, the D4 pulls a disc tiller, preparing 8 acres per hour, at a fuel cost of 4.8¢ per acre, for planting Canadian yellow peas.

IT'S USEFUL ALL YEAR ON ALL TYPES OF WORK

This D4 with scraper and tool bar bulldozer does land forming work (as illustrated), road building, ditch cutting, snow clearing and many other jobs. In season, it pulls a 16-foot disc tiller, and later, a tool bar cultivator, for W. R. Galbraith, Rosser, Manitoba.



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INITIAL CWB PAYMENTS SAME, EXCEPT FOR DURUMS

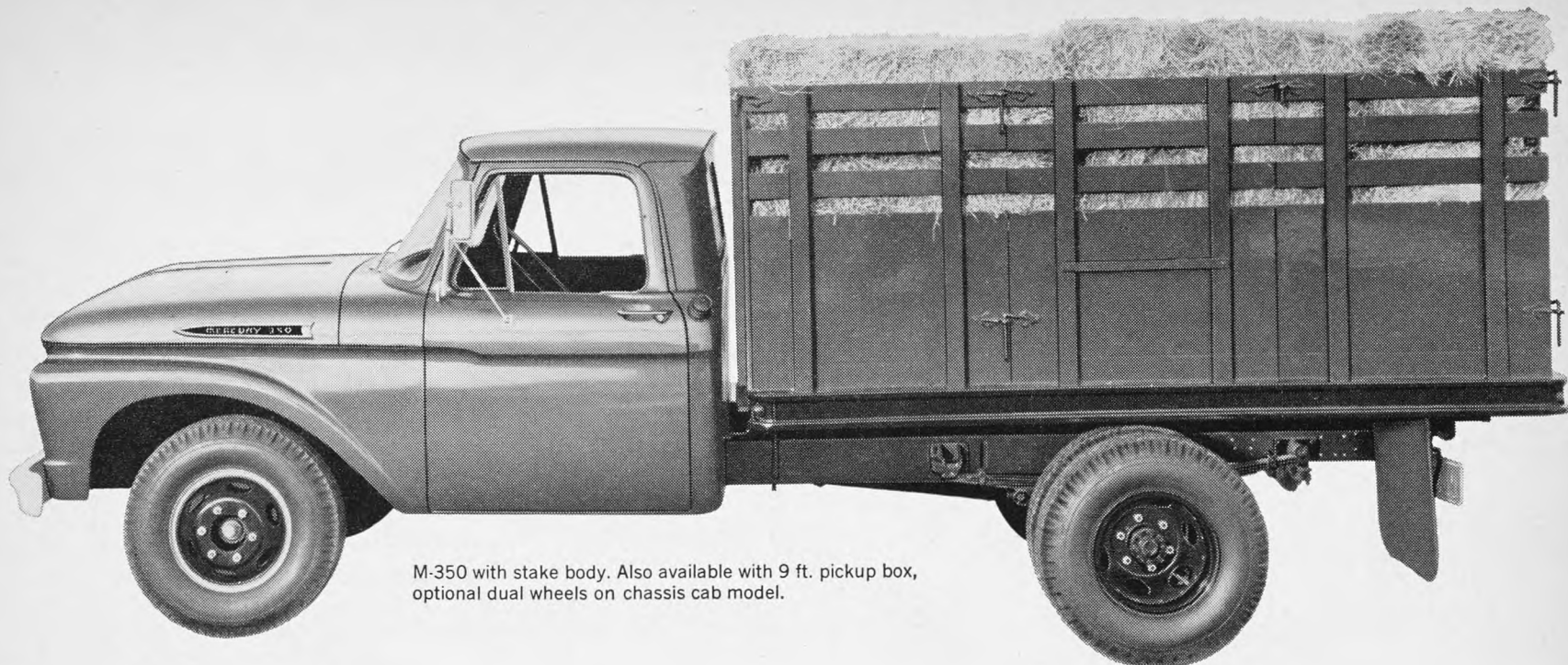
The Canadian Wheat Board has announced that initial payments for all grades of wheat, oats and barley delivered during the 1961-62 crop year will remain the same as they were in 1960-61, with the exception of all grades of Canadian Western Amber Durums. Initial payments for the durum grades have been raised 35¢ per bu., and at this level, are intended to encourage producers of durums to deliver their supplies at the earliest possible date. The Board points out that durums are in short supply, and it is therefore important for the Board to be in a position to assess how much of the product will be available to meet the needs of Canada's traditional markets, and to move the supplies forward to customers this fall. Durum grades of wheat are on open quota until September 15. V

OILSEEDS TRADE MISSION GOES TO EUROPE

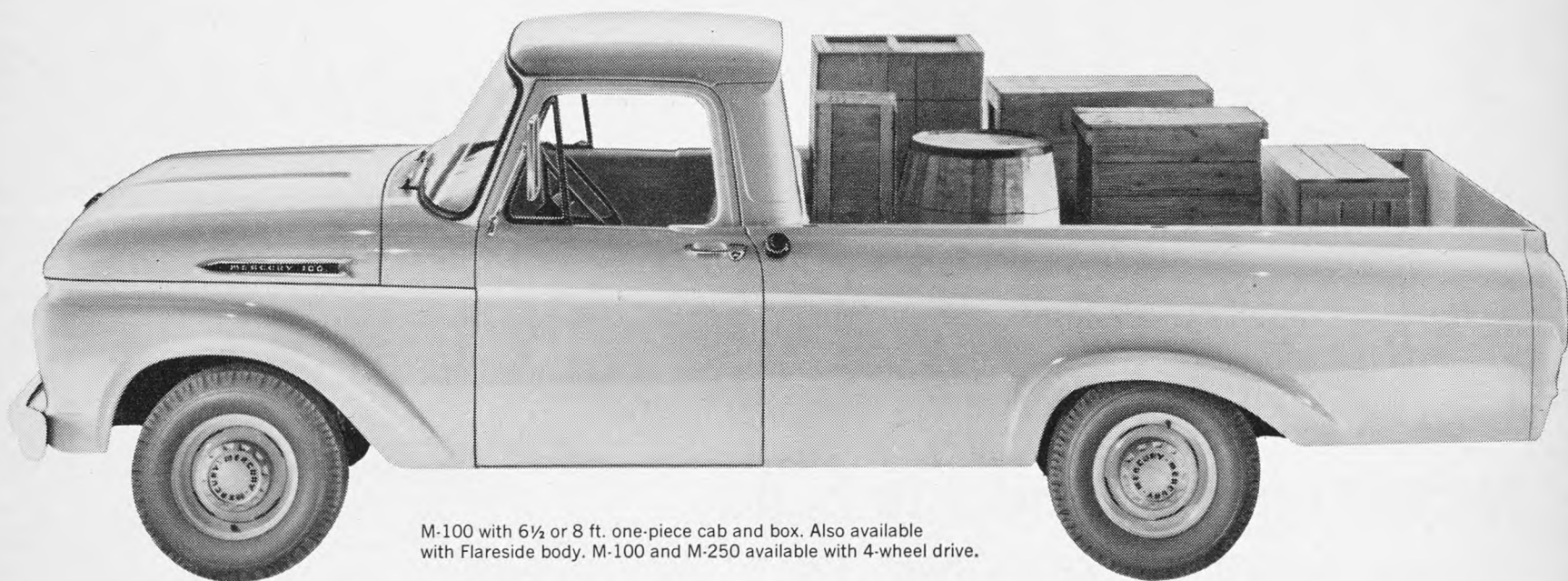
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Hon. George Hees, has announced that arrangements have been made for a Canadian Oilseeds Trade Mission to visit Europe in September, in order to determine the current and long-term market possibilities for oilseeds produced in this country. It is intended that the members of the mission will familiarize themselves with the requirements of the European vegetable oils industry, and the measure of competition they may be expected to experience from other exporting countries. It is also hoped that the establishment of direct contacts with the trade in Europe will stimulate interest in Canada as a source of supply.

GRAIN STOCKS REMAIN HIGH

DBS reports that the total carry-over of the five major Canadian grains at July 31, 1961 were estimated at 738.7 million bu., only 3 per cent below last year's 763.5 million bu., and 2 per cent below the 10-year average (1951-60) of 752.6 million bu. This year's July 31 stocks, in all positions, in millions of bushels, with last year's totals and the 1951-60 averages in brackets, were estimated as follows: wheat, 523.2 (537.6, 498.4); oats, 94.4 (92.8, 127.0); barley, 106.4 (121.5, 110.4); rye, 7.3 (6.8, 12.6); flaxseed, 7.5 (4.9, 4.2). V



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M-100 with 6½ or 8 ft. one-piece cab and box. Also available with Flareside body. M-100 and M-250 available with 4-wheel drive.

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MERCURY TRUCKS

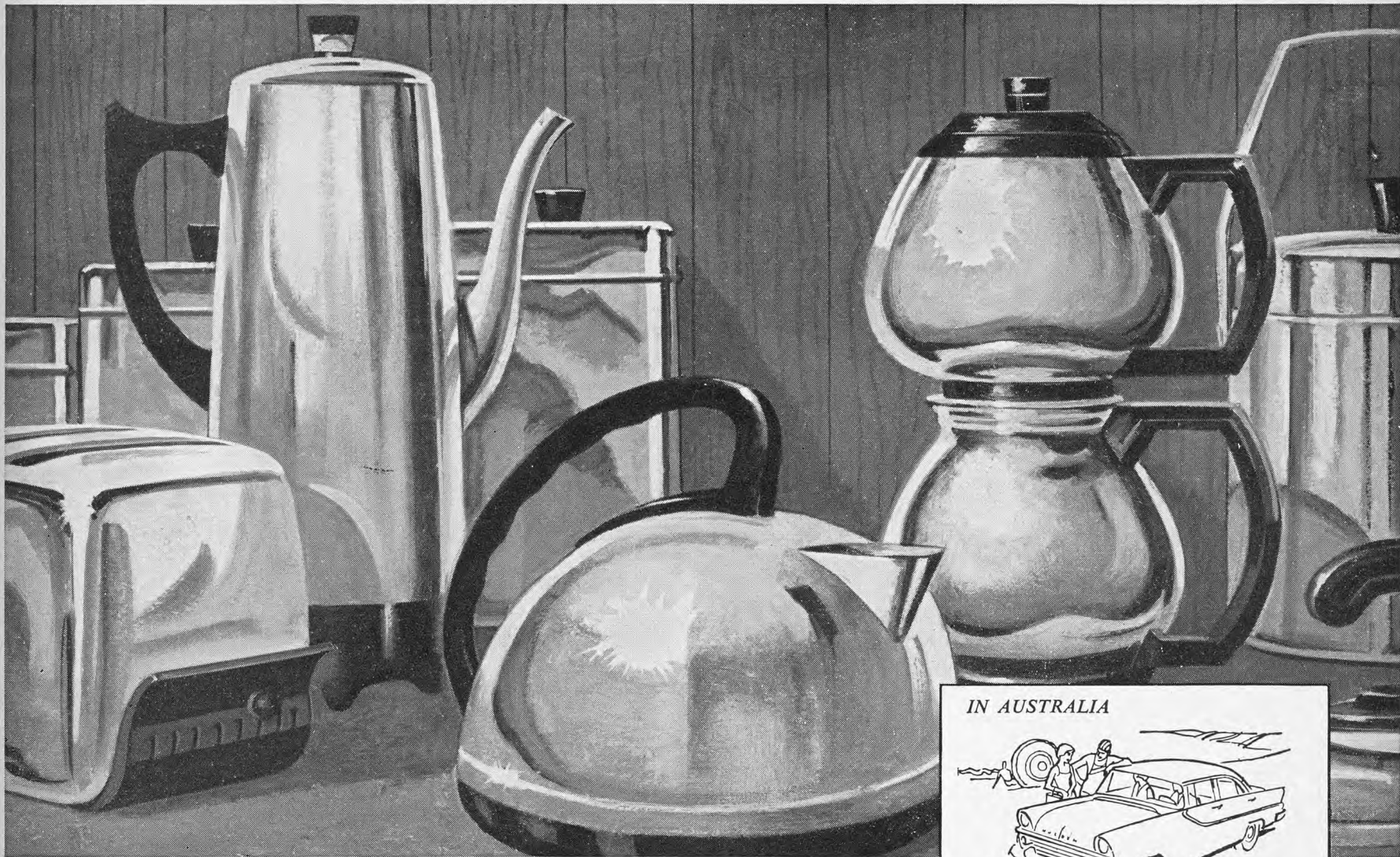
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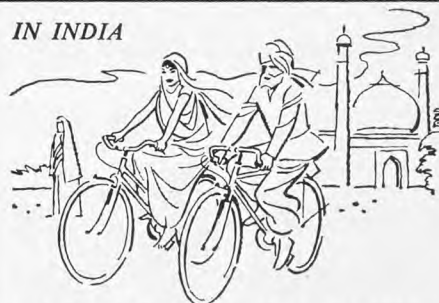
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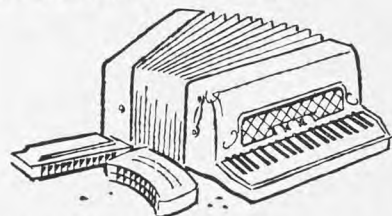
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Bicycles are a popular form of transportation in India. It's the quality nickel-chrome plating on bicycle parts that provides a bright, shiny finish that is highly resistant to corrosion.

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Up-to-date Dairy Cattle Breeding Program

Dr. Clare Rennie used sire summaries and careful culling in a breeding program that boosted production in the O.A.C. herd. The program takes some of the guesswork out of breeding, and is simple enough for any dairyman

by **DON BARON**

THE job of selecting the right bull to use on a dairy herd has always been about as simple as picking a winner at the horse races. But better days are in sight. Dr. Clare Rennie of the Ontario Agricultural College has drawn up a breeding program simple enough to be adapted by any dairyman.

The program isn't foolproof. Dr. Rennie emphasizes that animal breeding can't be that certain. He *does* insist, however, that any dairyman who uses it intelligently can be fairly sure of improving his herd.

This program was put into effect in the College herd a few years ago, and by 1956, the heifers resulting from it began to freshen. They have been good enough that the herd production average has been increasing by 3 to 4 per cent each year. Back in 1956, the entire herd, which includes the four main dairy breeds, produced 7 per cent more milk, 15 per cent more butterfat, than breed averages. Production climbed from there until, by 1960, it was 28 per cent over breed averages for milk and 39 per cent for butterfat.

Take the Holstein herd alone. In 1956, the 16 cows that completed records averaged 13,311 pounds of milk (on a mature equivalent basis). Four years later, in 1960, the average for the herd had risen by nearly 2,500 pounds. The 1960 average for 13 completed lactations, was 15,808 pounds of milk.

Two key developments in the dairy cattle world make this program possible: More cows throughout the country are being tested for production and classified for type each year; and their records are being analyzed and summarized quickly by electronic computers.

Several of these electronic computers are in use now. The animal breeding laboratory at the Ontario Agricultural College is equipped with them. They are in use in Ottawa to tabulate and summarize R.O.P. records. Dairy Herd Improvement Association records are also being analyzed in several provinces.

The result is that faults and strengths of all purebred bulls of the main dairy breeds, which have enough daughters with completed records, are bared for all to see. In effect, an index of bulls is being created. Any curious breeder can look it up and use it in developing his breeding program.

DR. RENNIE says there are two factors to consider in assessing the breeding value of a bull—the milk production of his progeny, and the type of his progeny.

For milk production, the *Contemporary Comparison* index is the best measurement yet devised. In this C.C. index, daughters of a bull are compared with daughters of other bulls in the same herds. At least 20 daughters of a bull must be included, preferably scattered among several herds, to give the bull a reliable C.C. score. The advantage of this measurement, over ones that have been used previously, is that the chances of inaccurate or unfair scores being made are greatly reduced. Feeding and management differences between herds may be quite large, but this won't have much effect on the C.C. index, because the actual amount of milk that each daughter produces is not the important thing. Rather, she is evaluated on how her production compares with that of daughters of other bulls in the same herd. Since daughters in each of several herds are involved, there is little chance of anyone selecting a few top daughters of a bull and giving them special care to make a high score for the bull.

Type is the other factor to consider. Dr. Rennie says dairymen must select animals of sufficient size with good feet and legs and well attached and capacious udders if they want cows that will stay in the milking line year after year.

To develop a *balanced* breeding program, Dr. Rennie emphasizes that both production and type must be considered. Any bull with a sufficient number of tested and classified daughters can be easily evaluated through the summaries mentioned above. These summaries of the records made by the daughters of bulls are available to any dairyman. All he needs to do, is ask his breed association or his A.I. unit for them. Bulls that score better than breed average for both type and production on these progeny records, are called "plus-proven" bulls.

Once the right bull is located, it becomes a question of raising the heifers that are produced, and culling out the ones that don't measure up in the milking line.

Dr. Rennie adds one further word of advice to those who use A.I. "There aren't enough of these plus-proven bulls to go around. Hence, top bulls should be used mainly on those cows that have been selected to stay in the herd."

Here's the Program

LOCATE THE BEST BULL YOU CAN FIND

Don't be fooled by high prices or red ribbons. Choose a bull that measures up in the toughest test of all—the production and type of his unselected daughters.

Electronic computers are being used nowadays to keep summaries of bulls up to date. Check the bull's scores on:

- *Contemporary Comparison* (production of his daughters).
- Type of his daughters.

To obtain bull summaries, and to get help in using them, refer to your:

- A.I. unit.
- Breed association fieldman.
- Breed association head office.

If you prefer natural breeding to A.I., and can't locate a proven bull to buy, here's how to choose a bull that will help you.

- Select one from a production-tested herd. (Herd average must be above the breed average.)
- Whose dam is equal to, or better than, the herd average.
- Whose sire has a proof (both for production and type if possible) that is better than breed average.

PUT YOUR OWN HERD ON MILK PRODUCTION TEST, IF POSSIBLE, AND SELECT HEIFERS CAREFULLY

- Allow all heifers, unless abnormal, to complete one lactation.
- Cull heifers that are 20 per cent or more below herd average on their first lactation. If others don't come up to herd average on next lactation, cull them.

"Breed the heifers to young unproven bulls," he advises. "It's the best way to start assessing their worth. If they happen to turn out to be duds, their daughters can be disposed of with little loss."

SELECTING the right bull is important. But for an accurate selection of the daughters, a dairyman should put his herd on some sort of production test so he knows exactly how much milk each cow is producing. Several testing schemes are available:

- R.O.P. for purebred herds.
- D.H.I.A. for grade herds.
- Other programs such as the one in Bruce County, Ontario, where the farm management association developed a herd testing program for members.
- Weigh milk in your herd one day a month and make your own calculations.

Dairymen will be able to cull their cows more accurately if they have them on production test—but they will get an indirect benefit from testing too. As more people put their herds on test, more bulls can be evaluated and proven. Then, better bulls will be available for everyone.

The selection program for *type* that Dr. Rennie advises for *purebred breeders* is a little more involved than that for commercial dairymen. Here it is:

- Classify the herd.
- Summarize the type records to locate herd weaknesses.
- Select a bull that is strong where the herd is weak.
- Watch for traits like temperament and ease of milking.



[O.A.C. photo]

Dr. Clare Rennie inspects a young cow, which was produced according to the methods used in his planned breeding program with the Ontario Agricultural College herd, as outlined in the feature on this page.

GET IT AT A GLANCE

After a Dry Season

by **CLIFF FAULKNER and RICHARD COBB**

THE drought, although it did not hit all of Western Canada equally, has created problems which will have long-lasting effects in many areas. The situation demands extra care and ingenuity in the management of livestock and soil, so that neither will suffer unduly, but will continue to produce in the months ahead and the year to come. With this in mind, The Country Guide offers the following suggestions, with thanks to the many soils and livestock specialists who assisted so generously in preparing this material.

FALL TILLAGE

Stubble:

A lot of the land that was seeded this year should not be cultivated this fall. Leave the stubble, or crops that could not be harvested, unless there is a very serious weed problem or moisture conditions have improved considerably.

Stubble will catch snow, and it appears to conserve moisture better than when there is cultivation.

Treatments for preventing wind erosion and controlling weeds are often in conflict. Give priority to anchoring the soil, because soil drifting is more harmful than weeds.

If weeds like Canada thistle, Russian thistle and wild oats must be tackled, cultivate very lightly, avoiding use of disc-type implements, which can bury as much as 50 per cent of the surface cover.

Instead of cultivation, broad-leaved weeds can be controlled with 1 to 2 lb. of 2,4-D or MCPA, which will kill the weeds and leave them as a residue on the surface. These heavy rates of herbicides can be costly, but they could be confined to the worst patches of weeds.

Summerfallow:

Trash cover protects the soil and helps to conserve moisture. So if there's trash cover, try not to disturb it. A lumpy surface is useful too, although clods tend to break down on sandy loams and heavy clays. The best time to cultivate for clods is after a good rain.

If cultivating is essential, do it early in the fall. A regrowth of weeds can be handled with a rod weeder later.

Don't cultivate deeper than 3 to 4 inches. In the case of wild oats, cultivate just deep enough to turn the seeds under.

Where appropriate, 2,4-D or MCPA at 1 to 2 lb. per acre can be used for weed control on summerfallow.

Disc-type implements tend to bury trash and leave soil unprotected. But whatever the cultivation, pull back the throttle and go easy.

Where trash cover is light, or non-existent, weeds will give some protection to the soil surface, although they will use up moisture and nitrogen. Weeds like Russian thistle could be allowed to grow to 6 inches or so, and then worked with a cultivator and left on top as trash.

Remember that erosion is the No. 1 problem.

Exposed fields can be aided by listing. A good lister can be improvised by removing discs from the discer, but leaving every fourth disc on the shaft. Lister attachments can be purchased for standard cultivators, but these should be ordered as soon as possible because no stock is held in Western Canada.

Irrigated land:

A swing to more specialized crops and away from long-term rotations on irrigated land is leaving more acres unprotected against soil drifting.

Where, for example, fields have been stripped of such crops as peas, beans, potatoes and sugar beets, some protection can be given by roughening the surface. For the longer term, strip cropping and maintenance of organic matter in the soil are good preventive measures.

In an emergency, use an implement that will roughen or ridge the soil, and work it at right angles to the prevailing wind.

Special hazards:

Pay attention to sloping land and guard against water erosion. If the soil surface is dry, there is a heavy runoff when it rains. Good cover, contour tillage and ridging are preventive measures.

Vulnerable spots, such as knolls where drifting often starts and affects the whole field, should be protected with manure or straw if they are bare. The cover should be worked in lightly to anchor it. Roughening the surface with a light discing is an alternative, but it is risky.

Fields cannot be converted to strip cropping in the fall, but consider this for the future. Strips have proved their value in cutting down erosion, and especially where there is not much trash for the next summerfallow year.

Shelterbelts:

Where shelterbelts were planted last spring, and less than 75 per cent of the trees have survived, discard them and prepare the strip for planting again next spring. A shelterbelt with wide gaps in it gives very little protection. It may even tend to funnel the wind and aggravate the erosion problem.

Snow ridging:

The normal way to help snow to accumulate on fields is with trees, snow fences, stubble, trash and soil ridging. But if these means are not available or are too costly, there is another method known as snow ridging.

Using some type of snow plow or scraper, it is possible to ridge snow when there is as little as 3 or 4 inches of it. The ridges should be a maximum of 8 feet apart.

Over a period, the ridges become filled with drifted snow, depending of course on the amount of snowfall and wind.

The ridges do not create any special problems when the thaw comes. In fact, they have been found to melt more quickly than the snow between them. Snow ridging was tested at the Scott Experimental Farm, Sask., and it was reported that there was no evident runoff from summer-fallow, stubble, or grass, even on a 3 per cent slope.

WINTER FEEDING

Saving grain and roughage:

Yearling calves—chopped straw with molasses to make it palatable; 2 to 5 lb. of grain, depending on size of animal and how much grain you have; ¼ lb. of protein supplement per head per day; vitamin A and minerals.

Calves—same as for yearlings, but increase protein supplement to ½ lb. per head per day.

Breeding cows (beef)—same as yearling ration, but increase vitamin A content and raise protein to ½ lb. per day for last 6 weeks of pregnancy.

More grain, less roughage:

Yearlings calves—2 to 3 lb. of hay per head per day, but more if available; 4 to 5 lb. of grain per head per day, depending on size of animal; usual supplements, including vitamin A.

Breeding cows (beef)—7 to 10 lb. of hay per head per day, or about half normal ration; 8 to 10 lb. of grain per head per day; usual supplements; 30,000 units of vitamin A daily through fall, 50,000 in winter to calving time. Hay from irrigated and fertilized land needs more vitamin A.

Dairy cows—6 to 8 lb. of hay per day; 6 to 30 lb. of grain per head per day, depending on size of animal and volume of milk; usual supplements.

If roughage is of low quality, a little alfalfa meal will help. If only protein is lacking, linseed or rapeseed oil meal could supply it.

Breeding ewes—½ to 1 lb. of roughage per head per day; 1 to 1½ lb. of grain per head per day; usual supplements.

Lambs—It is assumed that lambs will be put on feed to fatten for market, rather than on a maintenance ration, so no ration is given.

Grain and hay compared:

Generally, grain contains more energy (TDN) and protein than hay does, with the possible exception of legume hay. Because of high protein and TDN, 60 to 75 lb. of grain could replace 100 lb. of hay. Here are some comparative figures:

	per cent protein	per cent TDN
Brome hay	5.0	50
Oat hay	4.9	47
Alfalfa hay	10.5	50
Oat straw	0.7	45
Wheat straw	0.3	41
Barley	10.0	78
Oats	9.4	70
Wheat	13.3	81

The amount of hay you can afford will depend on the quality of live-stock, market values and feed costs. Here is the cost per ton of average hay and what average grain would cost to correspond to it in price:

	Oats	Grain/bushel Barley	Wheat
Hay/ton			
\$15.00	33¢	51¢	75¢
\$20.00	44¢	67¢	98¢
\$30.00	66¢	\$1.02	\$1.50

Example. If hay is \$20 per ton, and feed barley is 60¢ per bushel, the barley is the better buy because the price is less than 67¢.

The substitution of grain for hay will vary according to the amount of hay available and the kind of livestock to be fed. But here are three sample rations based on the needs of a 1,000 lb. cow in calf:

	Grain per day	Dehydrated alfalfa meal or pellets
Roughage per day	Oats Barley Wheat	
Full — 18 lb.	none none none	none
Half — 9 lb.	7 lb. or 6½ lb. or 5½ lb.	¼ lb. per day
One-third — 6 lb.	9½ lb. or 8½ lb. or 7½ lb.	½ lb. per day

Tips for stockmen:

Culling—Get rid of poor-doers. You're better without them anyway.

If you have a few extra bulls and feed is short, sell them and breed some of your cows via AI.

Pregnancy test all cows. Cull dry cows, defective ones, late breeders.

Sell yearlings and cull stock to feedlots. Range and pasture will need time to recover next year, even if it does rain.

Don't trust to luck and then find you're out of feed by midwinter. It's not low temperatures that make a hard winter—it's a feed shortage.

Pellets—If roughage is of low quality, you can buy pelleted feeds that are fortified with protein and vitamin A. There are pellets containing high phosphorus levels too, if that is needed.

Feed pellets on north slopes or areas of coarse grass. Cattle will eat some of the less palatable forage with the pellets.

If roughage is down, watch for impacted rumen troubles. Add molasses to pellets as a laxative. If hand-feeding straw or hay, add molasses.

Straw—Cut the bedding allotment in half and use some straw for feed.

Straw can replace some hay for beef cattle, but it must be supplemented. A 32 per cent protein supplement works well—and don't forget vitamins and minerals.

Beware of rough-awned barley, which can catch the corner of a cow's mouth and cause sores, even if it is ground.

Don't feed flax straw if it contains immature seeds—these can be poisonous. It's a fair feed if tested and found non-toxic.

Rapeseed straw and screenings should be fed only in small amounts.

Grain—Ask feed companies or government services for analysis of your grain to find whether more protein is needed.

Don't self-feed grain to cattle on maintenance ration. They'll take too much, become over-finished, and increase your costs.

Switch to grain gradually, adding a little each day as the hay ration is reduced. If not, the cattle could be thrown off-feed.

Other feed—Sagebrush and browsing, such as willows, can maintain cattle for a limited time, if there's grain too.

Weeds like Russian thistle can be put up as hay. Russian thistle makes a good filler. Black weed seeds, especially mustard, are dangerous to feed unless finely ground and fed with grain.

Coarse slough hay and "prairie wool" should be supplemented with grain and concentrates.

Don't graze cattle too heavily on crops that failed. The residue could be eaten down until the soil is exposed.

Water—Don't pass up an opportunity to have dugouts filled by pumping equipment offered under provincial schemes, or by any other means. It's not too late to develop a well in the fall if you know the water's there. Remember, it's an uphill job to haul water and melt snow in winter. Some cows exist on snow, but they make better use of feed if they have a proper water supply. If water is warmed, cattle conserve energy by not having to warm it themselves.

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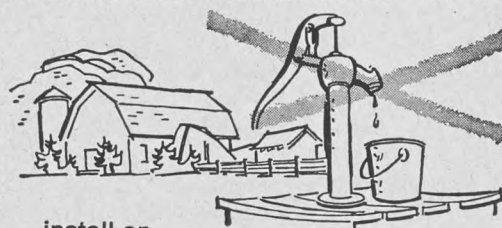


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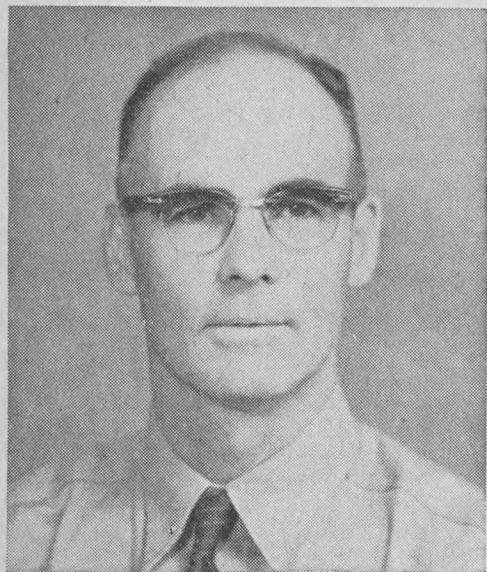
Are Organized Farmers

Our Comment:

CHARGES are heard all too frequently that farm organizations are ineffective, are not truly representative of the majority of farm people, and lack perception and leadership. If true, such charges have serious implications for the welfare of the farming industry.

With this in mind, The Country Guide invited two leading farmers, neither of whom have any particular axe to grind in the farm movement, to present their views on farm organization activity.

Their quite different approaches to the subject appear on the accompanying pages. We believe their observations and criticisms to be astute and worth serious consideration by all our readers. They are especially timely at this season of the year when farm organization activities start to get back into full swing after the busy summer months.—Ed.



A. D. (Sandy) Hutcheon has a grain and beef operation at Rosetown, Sask. He obtained his education at the country schoolhouse, Rosetown High and the School of Agriculture, Saskatoon. He has managed the home farm since 1934; first for his mother, then on a rental basis, and finally as owner. Sandy has been active on Wheat Pool committees, a director of the Rosetown Co-op, and trustee of the local Larger School Unit.

A. D. HUTCHEON says farm organizations don't know yet what their problems are. Unfruitful hassles over how to help small farmers are blocking progress, and driving good men away from farm meetings

JUDGING by the letters to the farm papers and the resolutions that get passed, the members of the Western farm organizations don't know yet what their problems are. At most of the meetings I have attended, half the time is spent going round and round the same old list of unworkable schemes to "help the small farmer." This has been going on now for many years and no progress can be seen yet.

The quota regulations, price supports, P.F.A.A., and acreage payments are all loaded in favor of the smaller farms. This would be alright if their position was being improved. But how many of the small units are as well off today as they were 5 years ago? A shocking number of farmers have told me recently they doubt whether they want their sons to stay on the farm, whereas 5 years ago it was taken for granted. Most of them were on fair-sized farms too. This long unfruitful hassle over how to help the small farms is blocking progress on the other problems we face, and it is driving a lot of good men away from our meetings.

Everyone is pleased with the grain sales to China. Yet how many Western farmers will be one dollar richer during the next 3 years on that account? Only those with surplus grain. Feed grain will be dearer. Feeder cattle will be in less demand. Those who have been making a few extra dollars bootlegging grain will be pretty well out of business. It will make no difference to the rest until surpluses are cleaned up and prices start to rise. Yet how often have we been told that a few more sales for grain would clear up all the rest of our problems, along with the wheat surplus?

Why all this confusion? Because we have two problems—the social one (small farms and under-employment) and the economic one (the cost-price squeeze). It will be hard enough to hammer out policies to treat one of these at a time, without trying to cure both of them at once.

There are two requirements for a good program to deal with any problem. It must be possible, and it must have acceptable results. On both these counts our farmers have been let down badly. The impossible solutions should have been buried years ago. And nobody will say right out what results we are after. More family farms? What kind? A quarter section with a good job in town? A quarter section with a net income of \$600 a year? What will we settle for—\$1,200 a year net? \$2,000? \$3,000? Answer this first, in plain English, and then maybe we can decide which of the possible plans of action will come closest to filling the bill.

Acreage payments simply won't meet this test. Sure, everyone has a few dollars more, but in the end nothing is changed. Spending \$90 million in this way instead of on something worthwhile is like the farmer who left the seed out of his drill in the spring. He was \$2 an acre better off in July, but that didn't help much by Christmas. And the reason our organizations didn't fight this thing is that we had nothing better to offer.

WE never will have anything better until we start facing facts. I get quite annoyed every time our farm or government people try to make a point by saying: "Over a third of our farms have a gross output under \$1,200," or, "Net income averages \$1,700 for all farms." This is a half truth with very false implications.

The Rosetown telephone directory has 300 rural listings. I know all these people. Going down the list, you will find "farmers" who add to their incomes by custom work, trucking, gravel businesses, house moving, construction work, carpentry, painting, upholstering, school bus driving. Others obtain income working in garages, filling stations and stores and some are employed by towns, municipalities and government departments. We have barbers, electricians, elevator agents and welders who are also farmers. Farm

wives work at teaching, nursing, school bus driving, secretarial work, store and cafe jobs. **THIS HAS BEEN A WONDERFUL THING FOR MOST OF THESE FAMILIES.** Ask some of them. If there isn't even more of this sort of thing in districts where the farms are smaller and poorer, surely it's only because opportunities are lacking.

Why should we still be guessing what a typical district would look like? As this is being written, results are still not available to university departments, farm groups, and others, of an extensive farm survey made by one of the government departments 3 years ago. This is a disgrace to the country. Two of the main points in the proposed constitution for the new Agricultural Research Council are that it should be financed in such a way as to be immune to pressure groups, and that all results should be published. This should at least give us a chance that better information will be available in the future.

I DON'T want to imply that the social side of our problem is the only one that matters. Whether or not to attempt production controls in enough commodities to be effective, is as grave a decision as farmers have ever faced. But I do feel good progress will be made in that field, if we can keep the social problems in proper perspective.

The proposed ARDA program, sponsored by the Federal Government, has almost unlimited possibilities. But only if we stop trying to conceal the truth, and get every community working on its own problems. The farm organizations should lead the way and get the business people in on it from the start. We want to develop the best possible opportunities both on and off the farm. Each farm family must be made aware of their possibilities and limitations. Decent alternatives should be available. Then let each family choose the path it will follow.

on the Ball?

G. R. McLAUGHLIN calls for an end to the delegate system of representation in farm organizations, to the indefinite term of presidents, and to "empire building." He also advises elected officials to stick to policy making

G. R. McLaughlin is a well-known dairyman and owner of the Dunrobin and Elmcraff Farms at Beaverton, Ont. He holds a B.S.A. degree from the O.A.C. After graduation in 1946 he served for a year as Asst. Ag. Rep. in Perth County before assuming the managership of the home farm upon his father's death. Active in farm organizations, George is currently president of the Holstein-Friesian Assoc. of Can. and a Director of the Dairy Farmers of Canada.



THESE are days of bigness and power in the worlds of labor, business, finance and government. Where does this leave agriculture? I believe that farmers, although they are diminishing in numbers, can nevertheless continue to exert influence which they should. But they must take heed of the lessons of industry and labor, namely, that *there is no substitute for strong organization and wise leadership.*

Many thinking farmers today say we lack sound leadership, that we have been unable to interest successful farmers in certain kinds of farm organizations. One farmer said to me, "How can you expect a man who cannot make a go of his own business, to make decisions of policy which will work for the benefit of the majority of farmers who are successful?" It's true that some farmers believe that policy makers in organizations do not need to be successful farmers in their own right. I'm relieved that others take violent exception to this idea.

Successful farmers I have talked to, who don't take any interest in the leadership of farm organizations, gave a variety of reasons. First, some said they are too busy at home "minding my own business." Others say they don't want to become involved in controversy. Others state that there is too much wasted time, a lack of a business-like approach. One friend of mine has remarked that "It's costing us a pile of money to send farmers to meetings and still things seem to be going from bad to worse."

THIS brings up the difficult question of what constitutes a successful farmer. There is the danger of generalization here. But for the sake of argument, let's agree that a farmer's property is not the only indication of success. Neither is his bank account, the quality of his livestock, the vintage of his machinery, nor the lack of weeds about his farm. Yet, while none of these by themselves would qualify a farmer as successful, most of us would consider a farmer successful who was able through good management of his whole farm business, to show progress in these fields.

Many of these successful farmers, satisfied with their better than average management skills, have shied away from the rough and tumble of controversial agriculture — from the organizations devoted to marketing or legislative watch-dogging. They prefer to give their time and talents to the more pleasant side of organized farming — to groups like the plowmen, agricultural societies, soil and crop improvement associations. In my judgment, more of these men must be pressed into service, so their skills can be applied to the bigger problems facing our industry.

You and I as farmers, in daily contact with the problems to be solved, must press for the changes within our organizations which will permit our opinions to be heard at the top, which will increase the speed of organized action, and which will assure us of the most capable leadership.

What specifically can we do? First, we should look at the constitution and bylaws which

provide the basis of the organization's function. This is important because the best of leadership cannot function well unless the make-up of the organization is sound for the purposes for which it exists.

One cause of trouble is the delegate system under which many of our organizations operate. During my trip through Europe last September, as a member of the Agricultural Export Marketing study group, I was told that the end result of the delegate system in countries in northwestern Europe, was that the delegates seemed to emerge as the only ones really interested in the organization. As a result, it has been dropped.

WHAT'S wrong with the delegate system? It has several weaknesses. The board of directors, being elected by delegates rather than by members themselves, is insulated from the membership. That board is not directly responsible to the members for its policy making or interpreting function. Members may not like the decisions of the men in office, but they can't vote them out of office. Instead, they must try to persuade their delegates to support someone else, but this can be difficult, for the delegates may be more closely associated with the men in power than with the individual farmers back home.

The delegate system is bad enough in any organization, but it is particularly vicious when allowed to exist in farm organizations with compulsory powers. Some Ontario boards, both existing and proposed, have permitted the board members, which make decisions which are mandatory on every farmer, to be two, three, and sometimes four times removed from the vote of the farmer who is affected.

Another weakness of the delegate system is that those in power find it much easier to remain in office when depending only upon the support of a few delegates. Of course, all officers of delegate organizations are not conscious of the "favorable" feature. But what I am saying is that the structure permits this, and it is therefore suspect.

Finally, under the delegate system, the farmer back home loses some of his interest in the organization, because he doesn't have a direct say as to who will or will not interpret or set policy. The result is that the organization suffers.

What is the alternative to the delegate system? In all the countries our study group visited during our three weeks in Europe, direct regional representation has proven most successful. It maintains member interest and it brings along new members to take over the leadership and keep the organization fresh and vital.

ANOTHER troublesome feature of some of our organizations is the indefinite term for the president.

If the term as president is not limited, or at least defined, some presidents, unconsciously

perhaps, take steps to perpetuate themselves in office. As a result, change in policymaking personnel is stalled at the top. The regular influx of new blood and fresh viewpoint, which is essential, is lost, and some forward and clear thinking members never have an opportunity to serve.

Some people say that short presidential terms result in lack of continuity for the organization. But if policy makers are responsible to the membership directly, they are unlikely to make any radical decision which would alienate sufficient of the membership that they would turn out a whole board of directors in any one year and replace it with a new one.

One costly result of these long, indefinite terms for presidents, and it can be seen on every hand, is the interference by elected policy-making personnel, in administration. Policy-making, and policy administration are separate and distinctly different skills, and if any organization is to achieve its utmost effectiveness, and its greatest efficiency, members must realize this.

Presidents, who are in office too long, often come to feel they know as much about administration as they do about policy-making. Indeed, many of them seem to lose their ability to distinguish between the two. Much of the cost of maintaining our farm organizations today is wasted in duplication—by paying the expenses and the per diem rates to policy makers who are simply doing work that paid administrators are supposed to be doing. We could make substantial cuts in our costs of maintaining elected officials, if we could confine their activities to policy-making, and thus lessen the number of meetings they attend at our expense. In northwestern Europe very few farm organizations grant any per diem rate at all to elected officials, except to the president. If we were to add even a part of the money thus saved, to the salaries of full-time personnel hired as administrators, we would attract more capable men, or at least, we would be able to hold some of the good men we now have.

A FINAL danger facing farm organizations is the practise of "empire building" — of a man or men enlarging their organizations or widening its interests more for the sake of personal recognition, than for services to its members.

This may involve setting up a program or service that is already being carried out by another farm organization. For example, some members of various milk groups in Ontario want to set up their own advertising schemes, complete with staff headed by an advertising manager, a substantial budget, etc. These people forget that members of their groups have already contributed large sums to help build two of the best advertising, promotional and educational organizations that ever existed in agriculture in this country, the Dairy Farmers of Canada, and the Associated Milk Foundations of Canada. This is clearly an example of "empire-building" and such examples are not confined to the dairy industry. V

FRUIT still hung on the trees at Penticton, B.C., and the first frost had not yet touched the flowers. Only a few of the leaves had fallen on the base camp at road's end—a thousand feet above the valley—where we met outfitter Herb Clark of Keremeous. Next day on horseback it was up and up. After 6 hard hours, the horses had carried us to the base of the tumbled peaks, and the snow lay inches deep. From then the hunt took us on foot past snow-encircled crystal lakes and overhanging snow cornices, through the timber line to the blizzard-beaten heights.

It was a September winter in the midst of fall. When we left the blizzards and the snow on our way down, we passed through the timber line and the snow line. We found fruit still hanging on the trees in Penticton. It was winter on the peaks, but summer in the valley. v



Keremeous, west of Penticton, B.C., was the base camp. The outfitter for this trip was Herb Clark, who is seen bending as he pulls ropes to tie on the pack boxes with a diamond hitch.

WINTER *in* SUMMER

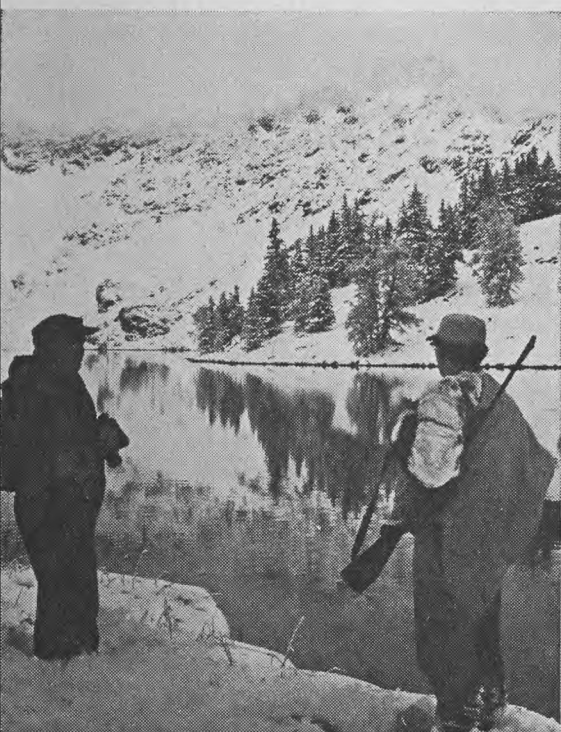
Picture story by RALPH HEDLIN



For 6 hours it was a steady climb as we rode through the woods, on past barricades of deadfalls, and across the tumbling streams.



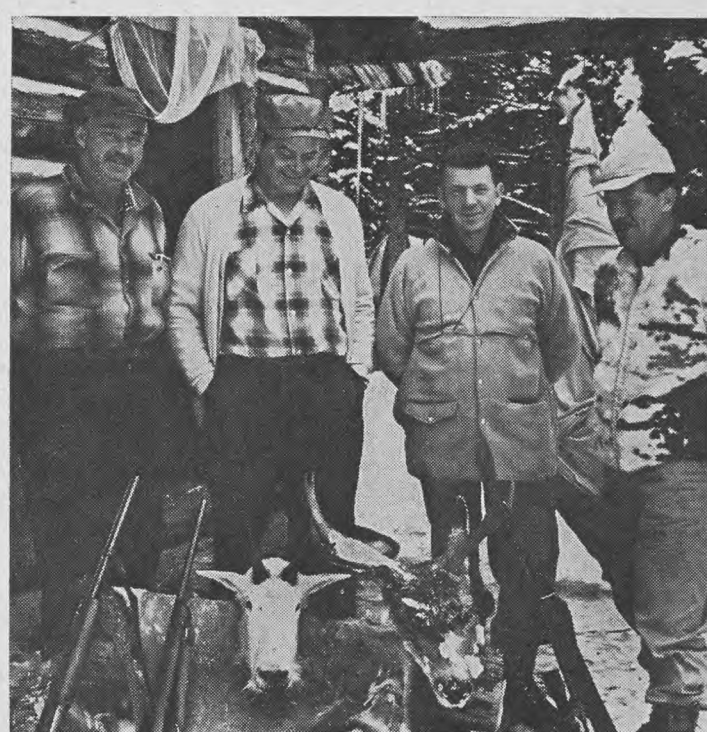
It was hard going and the horses were ready to take a break on a grassy ridge and recover their breath before they faced the steeper climb to the higher levels.



Beyond the snow line, where a horse can be unsafe, we came on foot to a crystal mountain lake, up near to the tree line.



On again, way up above the tree line, where the cutting wind whips snow and mist, close to the top of the mountain.



The party included (l. to r.) Herb Clark, Art Skoda, Morris Menzies and Merrill Menzies, seen here with two good reasons for the long climb—a mountain goat and a young mule deer.

He Does It By the Book

One of a group of egg producers to receive Saskatchewan's Seal of Quality, August Schiller makes certain that good eggs are not spoiled through careless handling

by RICHARD COBB



He collects eggs regularly, cools and stores them carefully, and then takes the time to place them on the shelves at retail stores himself.

Saskatchewan's Quality Egg Program

- ✓ Open to producers with 200 or more birds.
- ✓ Seal of Quality awarded to those who meet the standard. They can display the seal on their egg cartons.
- ✓ Poultry houses and equipment must always be clean and sanitary.
- ✓ All birds must be confined and housed acceptably. It's recommended that layers should not be kept after 14 months of production.
- ✓ Birds must be fed a ration that produces an acceptable egg of uniform quality.
- ✓ Eggs must be stored at 50° to 55°, with humidity at 70 to 80 per cent.
- ✓ Egg deliveries must be made frequently to maintain quality.
- ✓ Only eggs grading A1 or A under Canadian regulations merit the Saskatchewan Seal of Quality. A sample of 12 to 24 eggs is broken periodically, and average albumen quality should be 70 Haugh units or over.

YOU don't have to be a veteran to rise to the top in the egg business. August Schiller proved this by taking over a poultry farm in 1958, winning the silver cup for the best eggs at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1959, and repeating the feat in 1960. What's more, he was among the first six producers in Saskatchewan to be awarded the province's seal of quality.

Before all this happened, August had been one of those farmers who never had more than a couple of dozen hens around the place. Nowadays, Mr. and Mrs. Schiller have about 3,000 layers. These have produced up to 191 dozen eggs a day. The flock average is 75 to 80 per cent. From this output, they supply A-1 eggs to 15 stores in Regina, including 11 stores of a national supermarket chain. The A grades go to some other stores, and any B's and cracks find a market too.

What's the secret of the Schillers' success? It's no secret at all—they merely observe a set of well-established rules for quality egg production.

First, they buy good chicks, which are by no means the cheapest available. These are kept in small brooding houses in winter, and are allowed outside in the warmer months. They are moved into the laying houses in good time to get them used to the buildings before serious laying starts. It then takes about two weeks to obtain the pale yolk that consumers prefer, the change resulting from a change in feeding. Rations can be adjusted to make the yolk almost any shade of yellow.

Eggs are collected up to five times a day, and go straight into the cooler, which has a tempera-

ture around 50° and a humidity of at least 75. In the evening, the whole day's collection is washed and dried rapidly, and then returned to the cooler. Next morning, the eggs are candled, graded and boxed, and again returned to the cooler.

The eggs are taken to Regina (they live just outside the city) two or three times a week, and are delivered directly to the stores. August places them himself on the store shelves, and makes sure that eggs remaining from previous deliveries are set on top of the new batch. A code number on the cartons enables him to tell when they were laid.

INSPECTORS from the provincial Department of Agriculture check the Schiller farm for cleanliness, egg quality, and their methods of handling the eggs, with particular attention to the temperature and humidity of the cooler. It is on the basis of this inspection that the seal of quality is awarded and can be displayed on the egg cartons. In addition, samples have been given the Haugh unit test and proved satisfactory.

Two lots of 1,000 birds each are kept in cages, and another 1,000 are divided between two loose-housing floors with deep litter. After birds have been kept 11 or 12 months, the quality of their eggs deteriorates, so they are replaced, but not all at one time. Before replacements are moved in, the housing is cleaned, disinfected and sprayed with Carbola. August rents a sprayer from the hatchery which supplies him. So, in the course of 12 months, through 3 changeovers, all the hous-

ing is given the full cleaning routine. There have been no disease problems.

Feed is mixed on the farm, using purchased concentrate pellets. The caged birds are fed twice a day, and those on deep litter have hanging feeders.

The mixed housing system was inherited from the previous owner, and August finds no difference in production between the two methods. But he prefers the cages because litter demands much more cleaning, and it is always a problem to keep it dry. The cage system is also more compact, housing 1,000 birds in 1,008 sq. ft. of cage, compared with 600 birds on 784 sq. ft. of litter. But ventilation needs to be increased with the higher density of birds.

The labor is provided by August and his wife, who devotes most of her time to it, plus a hired man whose wife works on a part-time basis. As well as the feeding and frequent egg collections, cleaning and packing, there are deliveries to stores and private customers, which take a fair amount of time.

The demand for quality eggs is so good that August would have no difficulty in selling many more of them. But he is satisfied with the production he gets from his 3,000 layers, and says that he would only have to hire more help and put up new buildings if he wanted to expand.

So there are no secrets. The Schillers' Zenith Poultry Farm has gained top national awards and a ready sale by sticking to the rules, and making sure that when a good egg is laid, it is not spoiled by careless handling.

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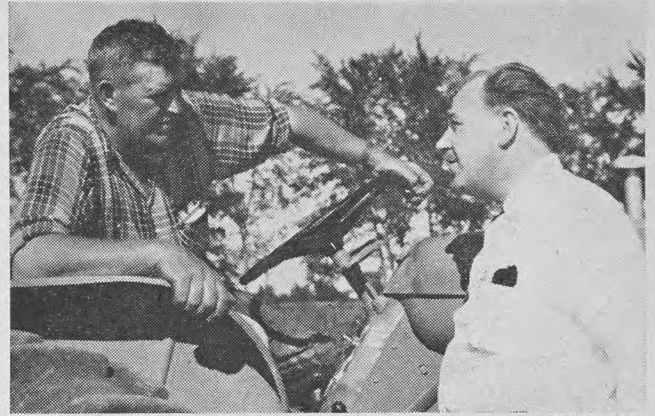
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Springboards to Progress

When a new 4-lane highway brought Hastings County to Toronto's doorstep, farmers and city folk teamed up to plan the biggest plowing match and farm show yet. Their goal: to put their county on the map

by DON BARON



Vice-chairman, Horace Knight (l.) and publicity man, Phil Flagler, discuss their plans for the 1961 plowing match.

THE day when new railroads penetrate remote farm districts, bringing a surge of settlers and prosperity to them, may be just about over in Canada. However, down in Hastings County, Ont., the arrival of, not a railroad, but a new 4-lane, super highway has touched off a flare of optimism and planning among local people, suggesting that a new era of prosperity for the district is just around the corner.

Like people in plenty of rural areas, Hastings County folks have been living in a sort of no man's land in recent years. Separated from the province's main market, Toronto, by 100 miles of narrow and winding highway, Hastings is a once-prosperous farming and resort area that failed to share in the recent growth of the province around it.

Apple growers suffered from the general decline in the fortunes of the orchardist. Tomato canning plants in the district failed to keep pace with competitors in the rich southwestern part of the province. Continuing low prices for cheese milk hit hard blows at many of its dairy farms. Even its resort business, despite its sandy beaches along Lake Ontario, fell behind, as the eyes of tourists turned toward the lakeland areas of the north like Haliburton and Muskoka.

But in the eyes of inveterate County enthusiasts like Dr. Murray Scott, 1961 is the year that Lady Luck has smiled again. It's the year the province's multimillion dollar road building program brought highway 401 into the area. That 4-lane through-way, which is stretching right across the province, has catapulted Hastings right onto the doorstep of the richest consumer market in the country. With its arrival, local folk discovered that they are only an easy 2-hour drive or less from the heart of Toronto. They called it a highway to prosperity. And with its arrival, young medical doctor Murray Scott, among others, decided it was time to put Hastings County on the map once more. This fall, Dr. Scott and a committee of local people plan to accomplish just that.

For whether by shrewd design or happy coincidence, 1961 is also the year that the International Plowing Match comes to Hastings. It attracts

thousands of visitors from across the province each October. This year, the match in Hastings, chaired by Dr. Scott, promises to do that and more, and do it in a way that hasn't been seen before.

PREPARATION for such a show calls for a community effort. The match, which moves to a different area each year, has long been a show staged by farmers, for farmers. In Hastings, the committee which was set up, embraced, not just farmers, but anyone who was prepared to work.

While Dr. Scott is its chairman, the active vice-chairman is one of the County's top farmers, Horace Knight, who shares Scott's enthusiasm. Knight, in fact, may be paying the highest price of anyone for the match, because its location will be on his farm and that of neighbor Farley Vermilyear.

Matches are notoriously hard on farms. The tramp of thousands of feet can undo years of good soil management work. A cloudburst can turn fields of mellow soil into seas of mud and ruts. But Knight is prepared to take that chance. He is a big, mild-mannered man, with twinkling eyes, who came from the west 20 years ago "with 5 cents in my pocket," he says. He saw an opportunity in Hastings County, and settled there. He has built up a 40-cow Holstein herd since, and he grows sweet corn and peas for canning.

Ask him why he accepted the match, and he'll say, "I guess my farm is so close to the highway, and the land is so level, that it's a natural site. The match won't help my land, but Hastings has been good to me. This is a chance to do something for it in return."

While Knight is confident the match will bring new progress to his county, Dr. Scott is even more enthusiastic. He sees it as the chance of a lifetime to bring a new pride to local people and to acquaint outsiders from other farm areas, and the big cities too, with his county. He brims over with an infectious enthusiasm that keeps his committeemen working hard. Their efforts may well revolutionize the staid old match itself.

A case in point is their publicity chairman, a local radio farm com-

mentator, Phil Flagler. A rotund, and fast-moving navy veteran, Flagler went to Belleville 15 years ago and grew to like the district so well he never moved away. He has often visited plowing matches as a reporter. This year he has developed a whole new concept for the show.

"Plowing is only one feature of this show," he says. "In fact, the machinery display has long been the most important part of it. This year, plowing and farm machinery won't be diminished in importance, but the show will have features to interest both city folk and farm folk, every day. In addition to the regular plowing contests, it will have a mayor's plowing contest, farm pond demonstrations, an air force fly-past and band concerts. The local Indian band, which incidentally provided two of the committee's most active members, both farmers, will stage a demonstration. And it will have many interesting exhibits.

"If the show is good enough," says Flagler, "we can attract more than farm folk. We can bring city people too, and not only bring more dollars to the area, but help build those all-important, farm-city relationships we talk about."

TO take advantage of this "farm fair" theme, the match has been extended to include a Saturday for the first time. One of Toronto's big-headline newspapers has been persuaded to promote the match: to tell its readers of the attractions there, and maybe even sponsor bus trips to the show.

Flagler has lined up the longest hayride in history to help publicize the event. He plans to send a tractor-hauled load of hay all the way from downtown Toronto to the match in a 2-day tour with stops at local towns along the way to pass out invitations. And since it's an educational show, all local schools have been invited to send busloads of pupils. About 15,000 school children are expected.

Until the show becomes a reality on October 4, 5, 6 and 7, people in Hastings County won't know for sure if they've been right. But if planning means anything, their county is on the verge of a big step forward in its economic development—thanks to the energy and enthusiasm of the people there. V

Through Field and Wood

No. 36

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



A YELLOW pall of dust lies over the prairie and a muttering rumble rolls along the ground. Beyond the distant buttes a spreading brown tide swells out of a defile over the grassy plain. Advancing, grazing steadily, the vast tide resolves itself into a scattering multitude of hump-backed brown beasts.

The sharp acrid scent of artemisia rises and mingles with the strong barnyard odor left by the moving herds. Grunting, grazing, hour by hour and day by day, the buffalo pour over the plain to vanish at last into the sunset and eternity. A day comes when as far as the eye can see uncounted bones whiten the prairie and mutely mark the passing of one of the wonders of the world, the buffalo millions.

Today, artemisia and sagebrush grow in the dry washes while wind clouds drift and shadows dapple the prairie: but the vanished days of the buffalo legions will never return. They are gone forever, and with them the magic that all men knew as the Old West.

Not long ago, in a coulee south of the Cypress Hills I stood by an ancient limestone boulder. Around it was a trench, worn cow deep by generations of buffalo coming to it in spring to push and shove for the exquisite pleasure of rubbing their shedding, itching sides against it.

Tracks of antelope, coyote and muledeer printed the dusty path where beef cattle now passed the boulder on the way to a waterhole in the dry riverbed below, but the buffalo that first wore that path, and scarce 90 years before had blanketed the hills, were no more.

But there was the boulder, and the deep-worn trench that 90 years had not erased. As I stood by it, in my fancy I saw the hills again clothed far and near with feeding herds of buffalo. Beyond them, lost in shimmering haze rode on their painted buffalo runners savage war-parties of the past: Crow, Blackfoot and Sioux. From the blue vault overhead came the rolling call of migrating cranes. A pair of golden eagles wheeled lazily below the clouds, scanning the earth below for prairie dog or jackrabbit. In my mind's eye I saw the scene transferred to canvas: the sun-scorched plain, the humpbacked cows, the yellow of wormwood and the gray green of sagebrush, and over all a tawny, silvery veiling of dust raised by the wind always blowing over the desert.

From the distance sounded the shrill scream of a red-tailed hawk, and with the sound the scene dissolved. Only the boulder remained, keeping through the centuries its lonely vigil, awaiting in vain the buffalo that will never return. V



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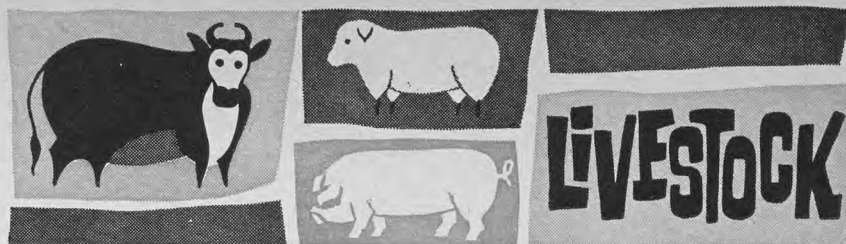
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Beef at 15 Cents per Pound (Feed Cost)

*Bruce County beefmen put 600 lb. gain on
steers in 14 months—mostly with roughage*

ANYONE with enough grain in his feed bins can grow and fatten a steer to market finish. Trying to make a profit on the deal is something else again. Grain costs have been too high, beef prices too low, in recent years, to leave much of a margin for error.

But beefmen in Bruce County, Ont., have developed a program that is taking some of the pressure off their steer feeding efforts. George Gear calls it the best steer feeding program he has come across, so far.

First step is to buy calves in the fall that weigh at least 400 lb. Smaller ones can't rough it through the winter on hay and only a couple of pounds of grain, and still gain a pound or more per day.

In the spring those steers go onto good pasture. If the grass is good enough, and the pasture well enough managed, the calves will gain 2 lb. per day right through the summer. Then, heavy grain feeding on grass can begin about September. In 100 days or less, the steers should be ready for market. They will have put on about 600 lb. in 13 or 14 months. They should dress out blue or red brand carcasses. Cost of the feed eaten for each pound of gain will be less than 15 cents.

One of the strongest boosters of the program is Don MacTavish, a thoughtful pipe-smoking beef and poultry farmer at Ripley. MacTavish has been active in the local junior farmers' organization for several years, and he was an early president of the local fall fair. In launching his own farming program a few years ago, his first move was to develop a top notch grass and hay program. Now, he is adapting his steer program to make the best use of it.



[Guide photos
MacTavish says, "Keep steers growing
and eating roughage for cheap gains."]

Don used to buy light calves and carry them over for two years before marketing them. The program was almost a tradition in the area. But now he is switching completely to the 13- or 14-month finishing program.

"You lose money when you keep cattle around too long," he explains. "You can't afford to let calves quit growing on you."

HE bought 50 calves from Winnipeg last fall, weighing 438 lb. as they came off the train at Lucknow. They went right to the buildings and onto their winter ration of hay, plus enough home grown grain and soybean meal to keep them gaining one pound or more per day through the winter.

"Calves that are lighter than 400 lb. in the fall won't keep gaining without a lot of grain," he says.

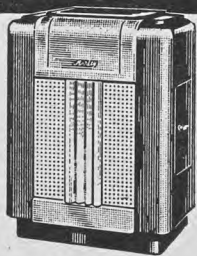
His steers were in the stable for about 150 days, and he didn't want a total gain of much more than 150

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LIVESTOCK

lb. in that time. Extra gains here mean slower gains on grass during summer, and those grass gains are the cheapest of all.

MacTavish put his steers to pasture early—by the end of April. He sacrificed a meadow that was ready to be plowed to give them early grass and get them off to a fast start. The steers were fed some hay during their first few days on grass too.

The steers should gain 2 lb. per day during the 4-month pasture season, and these are the cheapest gains of their lives. Feed costs will be only about 7 cents per pound. But this calls for a pasture program that is nearly flawless.

MacTavish moves the steers from one field to another every week or so. He fertilizes the fields too. But even before this, he seeds down to the right grass mixtures. He likes orchard grass particularly—and a favorite mixture consists of orchard grass, alfalfa, white dutch and ladino clovers.

By the first of September, after 120 days on pasture, the steers should be ready for heavy grain feeding. MacTavish brings them back to the home farm at that time, where he has good grass ready. They graze on it and are given grain—about 10 to 12 lb. per day. After 100 days of grain feeding, during which time they should continue to gain at least 2 lb. per day, they will be

ready for market. They will yield brandable carcasses too.

Under such a program, MacTavish has consistently had his steers gain 600 lb. in 13 or 14 months. It's the cheapest way to produce beef he has been able to devise so far.

Here are the economics of such a program:

Over winter: 400 lb. calves get good hay. (Quality is important and MacTavish now uses a hay conditioner. He says it's the best new machine he ever bought. The calves get about 2 lb. of grain per day. In 150 days, they gain 150 lb. Cost—14 cents per lb., according to figures of the Bruce County 4-H beef club.

Summer: May 1 to September 1, calves gain 2 lb. per day on grass, for a total gain of 240 lb. The cost is 7 cents per pound, according to the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.

Finishing: Calves eat 10 to 12 lb. of grain per day for 100 days and gain 2 lb. per day. Feed cost is about 25 cents per pound of gain.

Total gain over 13 to 14 months: 600 lb. Cost of feed—less than 15 cents per pound of gain.—D.R.B. ✓

Instant Death For Fly Pests

ELECTRIC fly screens have eliminated about 99 per cent of all flying insects in dairy plants where they have been used in the United States, reports D. H. McCallum, Alberta's dairy commissioner. The advantages of the system are that it eliminates the risk of chemical con-

tamination of human and animal food, and also flies cannot build up immunity to it.

The device is an electrified screen with an aluminum frame made to fit any door or window within 1/8 in. It kills all flies instantly on contact, and it costs less than 1¢ per day. It should last from 20 to 30 years. Because flies follow definite patterns, the screens are needed only in areas they frequent. ✓

Pigs Had 24-Hour Day

CONTINUOUS light does not improve rate of gain, feed efficiency or carcass quality of pigs compared with about 12 hours of light a day. At the Agassiz Experimental Farm, B.C., they tested pigs in groups of 14 during the growing and fattening period. Some groups had normal day and night, while for others the daylight was extended by artificial lighting. All groups received a balanced ration of barley, oats, meat scrap, soybean oil meal, salt and bone meal.

Pigs with natural light gained 1.47 lb. daily, with a feed conversion of 434 lb. of feed per 100 lb. gained. Those exposed to 24 hours of light gained 1.49 lb. and consumed 424 lb. of feed per 100 lb. of gain. The differences were not large enough to be significant.

Dressing percentage and percentage of lean cuts, fat cuts and trimmed belly were not affected by the amount of light. ✓

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References: The Royal Bank of Canada; or

Livestock Branch
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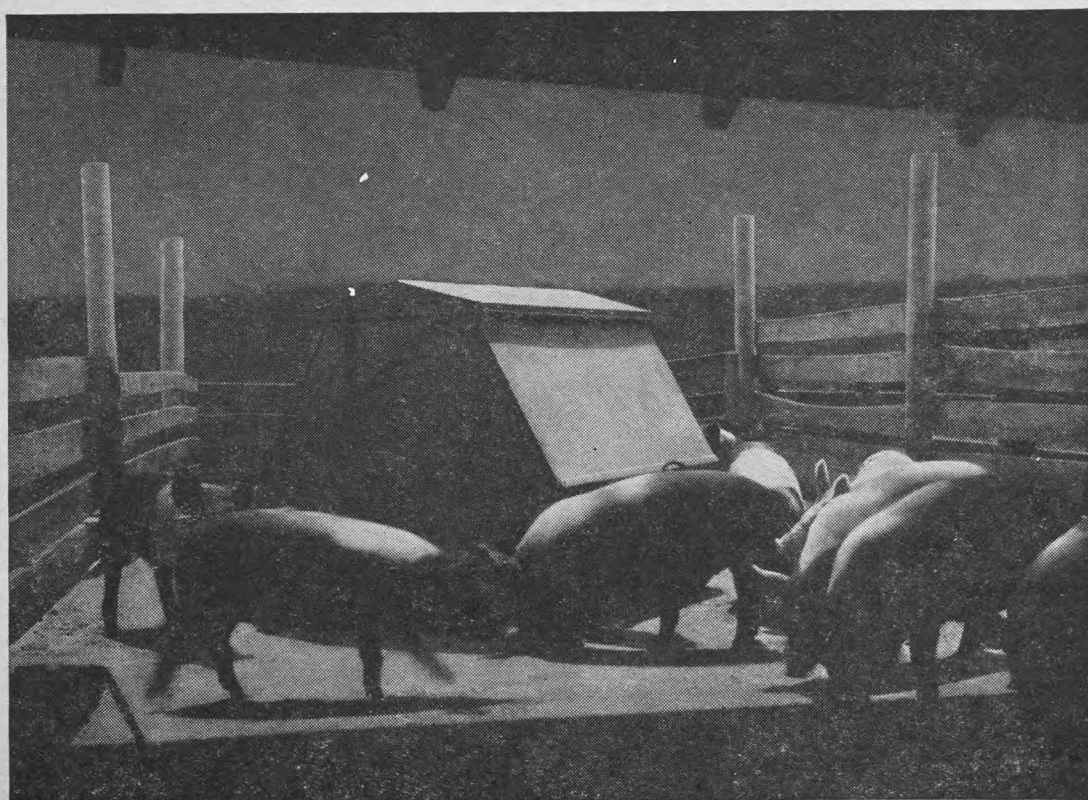
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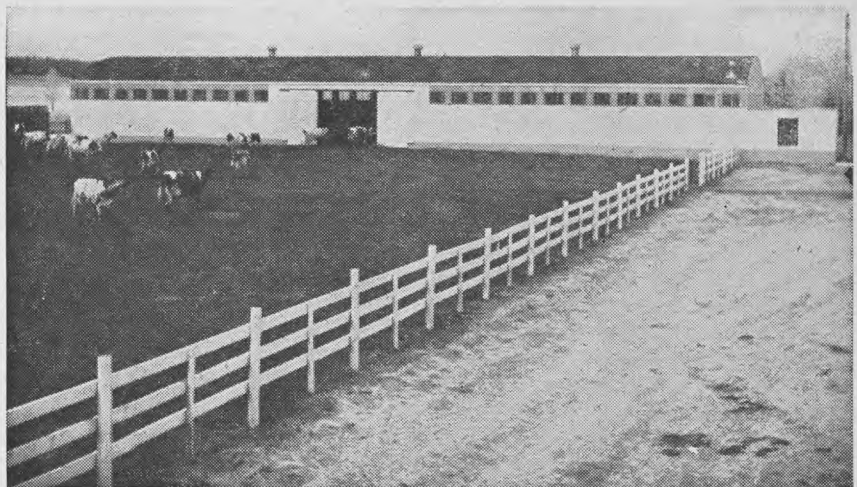
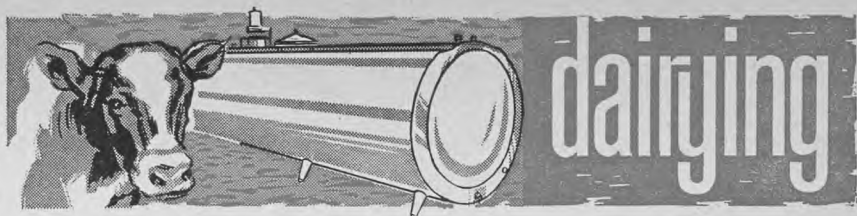
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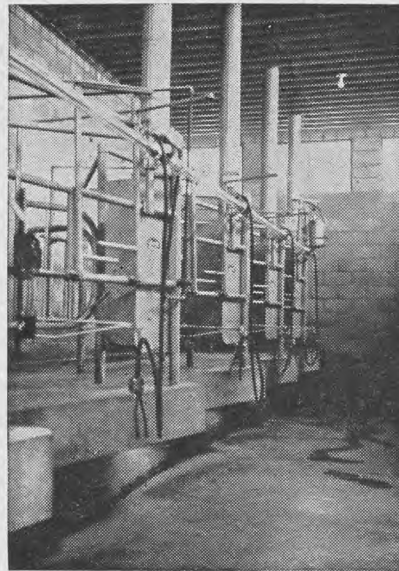
A view of the Edgar cinder-brick building, combining the loafing barn, milking parlor and bulk tank room. The tank room is the part outside the fence.

All-In-One Dairy Unit

THIS combined loafing barn, milking parlor and bulk tank room at the Edgar Dairy Farm, Red Deer, Alta., handles an 80-90 head milking herd of purebred Ayrshires. The 50 ft. by 165 ft. building is of cinder brick construction, and its asphalt roof is supported

than 60 cows have been injected, and another 1,000 will be receiving the hormone treatment soon. The objective is to produce 120 or even 200 calves a year where the average would have been 95.

It is essential to the success of the hormone injection method that twins and triplets should be healthy and strong. But as it is possible to diagnose pregnancy at 6 weeks, cows can be fed according to the number of calves they will bear. V



[Guide photos

Edgar's five-place milking parlor.

Causes of Rancid Milk

HANDLE milk gently, especially when it's warm, and there'll be less chance of it turning rancid.

Dr. J. B. Linneboe of the Alberta Dairy Branch says a large percentage of rancid milk samples received at his laboratory come from farms which use pipeline milking. Elevating warm milk, air in the pipelines forming foam, and excessive agitation when the pump is pumping without milk, are some factors.

Check the pipeline system for air leaks in lines and connection. Minimize the air intake around the teat cups during machine stripping. Change milking units quickly from one cow to another. All these things help to eliminate rancid milk. V

by laminated wood beams. Drinking fountains are located in a concrete-floored holding area.

The fiberglass windows which run completely around are an interesting feature of this barn. Says owner Bob Edgar, "lots of light in a loafing barn encourages the animals to come in and lie down."—C.V.F. V

Producing Twins and Triplets

THE British Milk Marketing Board has had some success in producing multiple births in cattle with a hormone injection.

So far, 11 pairs of twins and 5 sets of triplets have been produced as a result of the injections. More

Just Like Dad Does

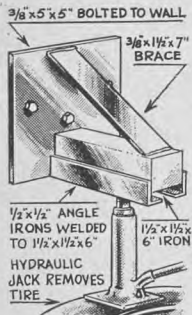


Mark Jonson watched dad milking cows and made up his mind to take a sand pail and go through the motions with Tippy. The picture was taken by Mrs. Jonson of Meeting Creek, Alta.

WORKSHOP

Tire Removal

Here's a handy idea for the garage. It will break a tire loose from its rim. The parts required are $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 5" x 5" flat iron, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6" square iron, two $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6" angle irons, and $\frac{3}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7" flat iron. Weld the pieces as shown in the sketch. Then bolt to a wall, high enough for a $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton hydraulic jack and the average tire to fit underneath it. By pumping the jack the bottom will move down, forcing the tire to break loose from the rim. Different sizes of iron and jack can be used as long as the jig is in proportion to the jack.—W.B., Sask. ✓



Sharpening Chain Saw

When sharpening a chain saw, tie a string around the chain. Then, as you make the rounds with the sharpening file, you'll know right to the tooth where you started from. —H.M., Pa. ✓

Gear Oil Filler

For filling transmissions and differentials with gear oil, I use an old grease pump with the nozzle and compression spring removed.—A.I., Alta. ✓

Hooked Hose

Make a hose stay put when filling a stock tank by poking a stiff wire into the end of the hose, then bending it so the wire and the hose form a hook to latch onto the tank.—H.J., Pa. ✓

Saw Stand

This is a good stand for a crosscut saw, and the sawdust drops into the barrel. Take a 45-gallon drum and cut the top off. Weld two pieces of strap iron, about 1" wide, across the top of the drum, and bolt the crosscut saw to them. To remove sawdust, I cut a little door near the bottom of the drum, hinged it, and added a hasp. —J.B.S., Alta. ✓

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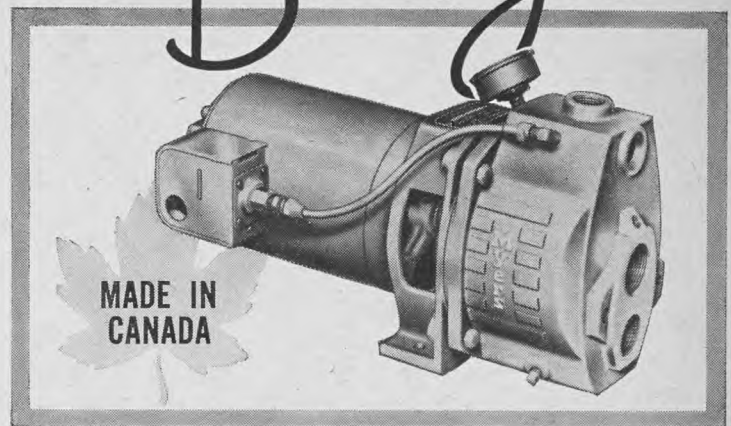
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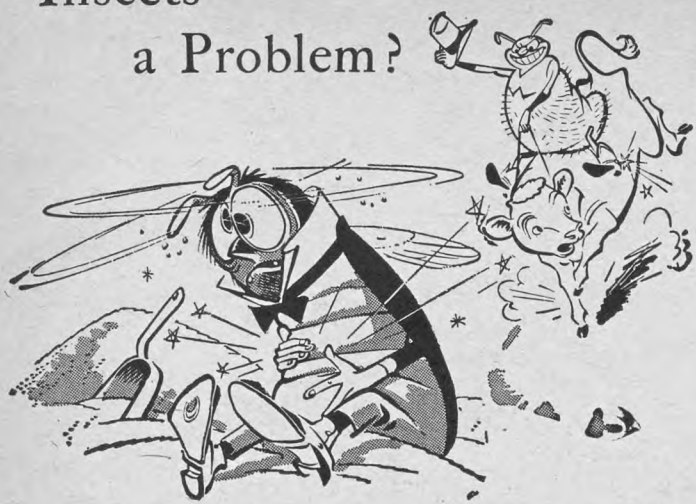


Jr. Herd sire—Spring Farm Magic Kiawona has the breeding to maintain Bombardier Farms' fine herd records.

Jacques Houde, Bombardier Farms herdsman, is also holder of Quebec Premier Breeder and Premier Exhibitor Awards. Under his management, Bombardier Farms' 45 cows are producing an average of well over 13,000 lbs. of milk yearly—"Miracle Feeds helped win a top B.C.A. of 136-141 last year. I'm depending on Miracle to help maintain records like these."



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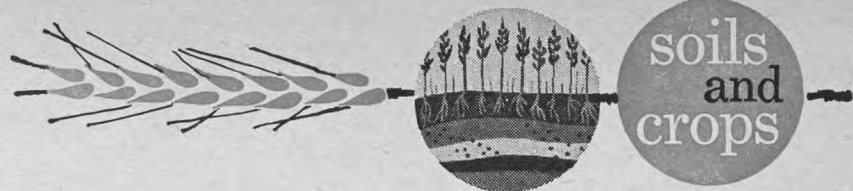
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They Don't Sow Trouble with Their Crops

WHEN the late Gen. George C. Marshall, former U.S. Secretary of State, took his first tests at military school he got low marks in just about everything. There was even a demerit for dirty shoes. Right then and there young Marshall reached for his shoe brush. Army life, he decided, carried enough hazards without getting docked for something as easy to remedy as dirty shoes.

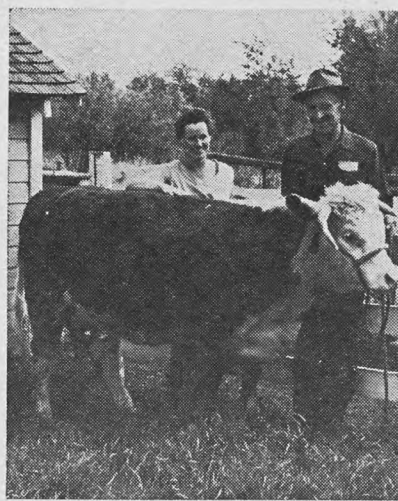
The Gordon Lambles of Thorhild, Alta., apply much the same philosophy to their farm operations. There are plenty of hazards to farming without deliberately sowing trouble

Before a seed cleaning plant was built at nearby Radway, the Lambles used to clean all their own seed. Gordon made a seed cleaner from old thresher parts. It's still used whenever a small quantity of seed is needed in a hurry. This is hooked up to a seed treating unit and both run from the power take-off of a tractor.

"Another way we try to prevent trouble is to drive all our machinery inside, even if it's just for overnight," said Gordon, pointing to a big steel storage shed. "In time, a building like that pays for itself in saved equipment repairs."

Soil fertility receives a good deal of attention too. Fields sown to a brome-alfalfa mixture are left 3 to 4 years, then plowed about the middle of July and resown to grain the following spring.

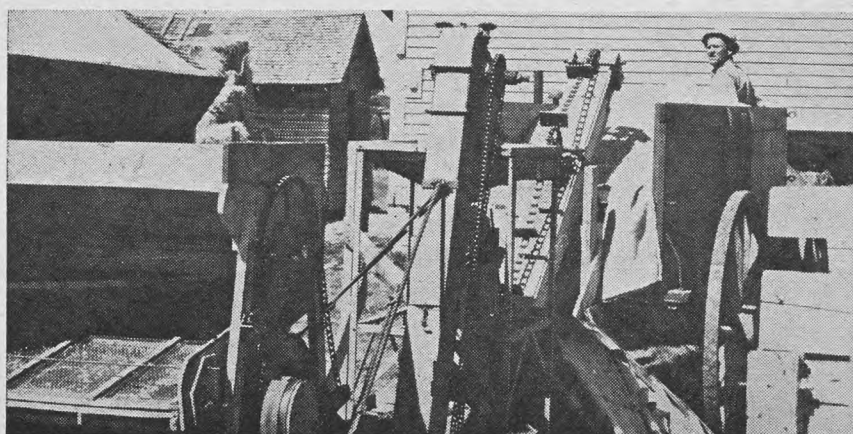
"You might say we're rebuilding our soil with grass," Gordon stated. "This year we've finally got to the point where we don't have to summerfallow at all."



Lois and Gordon Lamble with a calf.

THE Lamble farm consists of 800 acres, about 580 acres of which are under cultivation. Both Gordon and his wife, Lois, were born in the Thorhild district. They've built their place up over a 21-year period, literally "from scratch," as the saying goes. The main crop is a herd of purebred Herefords, also in the building stage. A few steers are bought each fall to feed over winter along with bull calves culled from the breeding herd.

The farm is a family operation in the true sense of the word. If there's a crop to get in, Lois spells Gordon off on the tractor while he prepares another batch of seed. Son Wayne (18) and daughter Gail (9) both take an interest in farming too. Wayne has won several trophies for his activities in the Thorhild Beef Club, proving, as his father says, that "the family farm is still a pretty good place to live."—C.V.F. ✓



Small seed cleaner made from old thresher, with treating unit in center.

SOILS AND CROPS

Loose Smut in Kent Winter Wheat

KENT winter wheat has shown some susceptibility to loose smut. Greenhouse tests reported by the Ontario Agricultural College indicated that Avon loose smut infection was 1 per cent.

Loose smut is spread at flowering time by the wind. The spores are heavy and travel only a few feet.

Avon is a U.S. winter wheat grown by some Canadian seed growers for sale to U.S. growers. Inoculated Avon has shown as much as 20 per cent susceptibility to loose smuts, and one of these apparently attacks Kent.

W. H. Waddell of OAC says they haven't noticed loose smut on Kent in the field yet, but he warns farmers to be on the lookout for it. If Kent does prove susceptible in field tests, plant breeders will have to develop a new smut-resistant variety, especially if susceptibility is 5 per cent

or more. A possible line to take is, if the new smuts are simply inherited, present varieties could be crossed with a resistant variety and then back-crossed to present varieties for 4 or 5 generations. But if the new smuts have complex inheritance, a program for selecting hybrids may be needed, or the introduction of adaptable new varieties could be tried. These possibilities would involve a program extending over 5 to 10 years.

An alternative is the cold water treatment plus isolation. Seed is

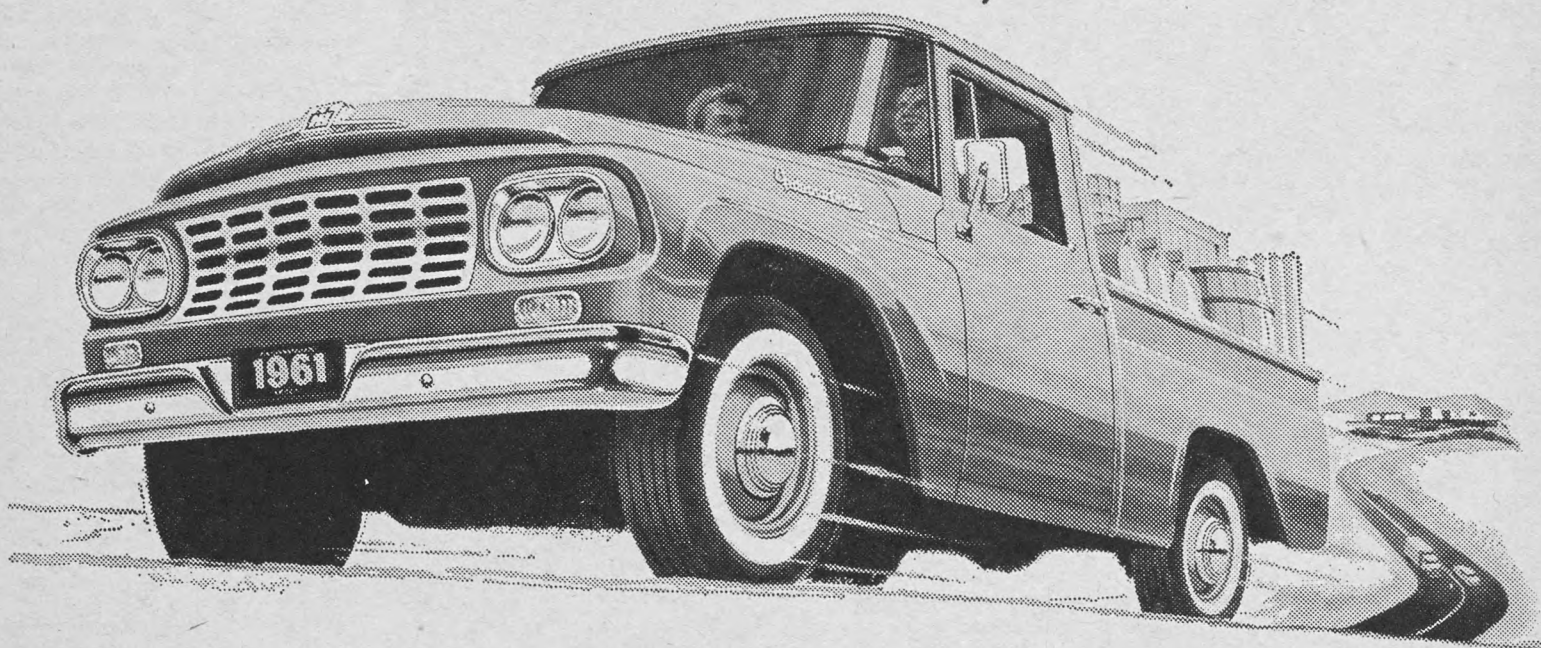
treated for loose smut and grown on an area like Pelee Island.

Another method would be to make strain selections from present varieties. There could be some plants within the present varieties that might be resistant to new races of smut. This would offer the most hope, since not many milling and other tests would be needed after the resistant strain was selected. Already, 1,000 heads of Genesee and 300 heads of Kent are on test, and one or more of these might be resistant to loose smut. V

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SOILS AND CROPS

What's This Organic Matter?

A LOT is said about organic matter, but what is it? What does it do? The B.C. Department of Agriculture recently defined organic matter as dead roots, leaves, fruits, and stems of plants; the carcasses of insects, worms, and animals; living and dead organisms that are invisible to the naked eye; and substances

manufactured by the soil organisms. Then there is humus, which is the residue left after the first rapid decay of fresh organic material.

There are several valuable effects of organic matter in the soil, which can be summarized as follows:

- It binds particles of loose sandy soils together.
- Opens up heavy clay types of soil to provide aeration.
- Improves water-holding capacity of all soils.

• Provides an energy and nutrient source for the tiny soil organisms.

• Liberates nutrients during decomposition which can become available for plant use.

• Reduces leaching losses of plant nutrients.

• Retards erosion losses of soil and plant nutrients.

• Raises the temperature of soils by darkening the color.

Organic matter is lost, says B.C. department, through erosion, burning, decay, leaching, cropping, and fallowing. It is returned to the soil by these means:

✓ Animal manures, especially the liquid portion of the manures.

✓ Crop residue returning part of the nutrients removed from the soil.

✓ Green manure crops — annual crops turned back into the soil before maturity.

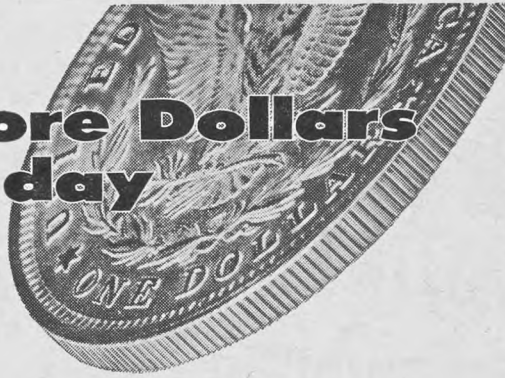
✓ Cover crops, fall-planted to protect the soil from erosion.

✓ Pasture crops, which supply large amounts of organic matter through their roots; also through animal droppings in pastured areas.

✓ Rotation of crops in place of continuous row crops, which return little to the soil.

✓ Compost and sawdust, which have limited uses, but can help under some conditions.

How to squeeze more Dollars out of each tractor day

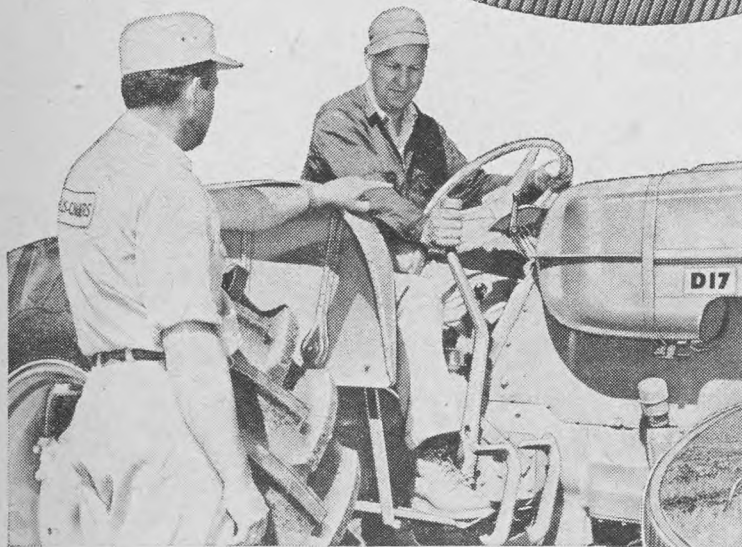
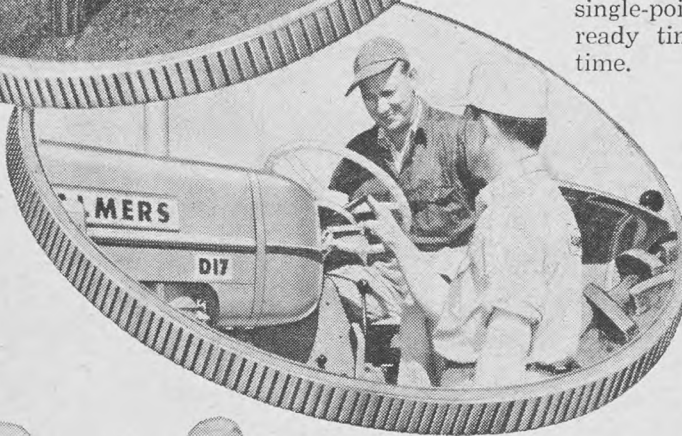
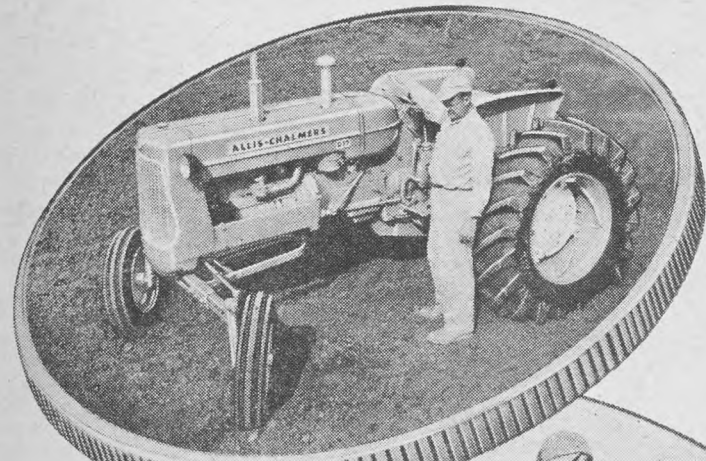


Get-ready time — minutes quick. Space tractor wheels with ease for the day's work. Roll-shift front axle — as well as power-shift rear wheels — saves time, temper and muscle. Then latch on to the implement as quickly as saying "SNAP-COUPLER hitch" — with either single-point or 3-point implements. Less get-ready time means more dollar-earning field time.

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Build-Up Of Cutworms Seen

THERE could be a big increase in cutworm damage in 1962. The severe drought in many parts of the Prairies this year favored an increase in areas of infestation of pale western cutworms and the damage they did. They caused losses to crops in southern Alberta, and in southwest, south-central and western Saskatchewan. Damage from the red-backed cutworm was light in both provinces.

The cutworm forecast for 1962, prepared by L. A. Jacobson and Howard McDonald of the Lethbridge and Saskatoon research stations, is for increased infestations of pale western cutworms, and very light, spotty infestations of red-backed cutworms. Dry conditions next May and June could favor infestations in Manitoba.

Rains occurring after late July tillage form a crust on summerfallow. Moths of the pale western variety don't lay their eggs in fields that are crusted, so these fields are better left undisturbed by implements or livestock through the first half of September. The crust may break down on heavy soils after a dry period, and complete prevention of egg-laying under these conditions is possible only if there are rains at intervals during the egg-laying period in August and September.

The same conditions affect infestations of red-backed cutworms, except that the moths usually lay their eggs in weedy summerfallows, weedy patches in cereal crops, and fields of rapeseed, peas, alfalfa and sweet clover.

Another forecast, giving more information on spring control measures for cutworms, will be issued after surveys have shown where the cutworm moths are most abundant, and when the areas of serious risk can be named more precisely.



"In case you're wondering if the new concrete hog floor is dry yet ... it isn't!"



Concentrate Spraying Keeps Production Cost Down

Material	Quantity per acre		Savings per acre
	Washington	B.C.	
Dormant lime-sulphur	32 imp. gal.	15 imp. gal.	\$6.50
Cyprex	6 lb.	3 lb.	7.50
Guthion	12-15 lb.	5 lb.	12.00

A CONSIDERABLE number of growers in the B.C. tree fruit industry still have the impression that you can't do a good spray job with 50 gallons of spray liquid per acre of mature trees. You can, and you save money that way, according to Dr. J. Marshall of the Summerland Research Station. But a 50-gallon dosage needs a good machine.

There is no question of the adequacy of the 50-gallon rate for control of insects and mites. And since the advent of the new fungicide Cyprex, or by using most of the other fungicides with a suitable surfactant, plant pathologists are satisfied with the same dosage for control of diseases. What's more, fruit can be thinned just as well with 50 gallons per acre as with any other dosage, if the job is done properly.

Dr. Marshall stresses the fact that you must have a good sprayer, and operate it intelligently, or you will not be ready for concentrate spraying, as it is called.

The simple key to success is that there must be no spray drip from any part of the tree. The size and distribution of spray droplets must be more precise than in high-volume spraying, or in semi-concentrate spraying. This has special significance for the better growers. It gives them an advantage denied to less efficient and more careless ones.

With the development of the Mark II experimental p.t.o. concentrate sprayer, the Summerland Research Station has shown how the grower can take advantage of true concentrate spraying at very modest cost. This will almost certainly displace most other types of sprayers in British Columbia orchards.

Dr. Marshall says the new machine tackles the high cost of spraying at its roots. It needs minimum capital investment and minimum operating outlay. Because it is a true concentrate sprayer, it takes advantage of the low per-acre quantities of spray chemicals. This is illustrated by a comparison of three common spray applications made according to the 1960 recommendations for the State of Washington, where high-volume spraying is practiced, and the 1961 recommendations for B.C., where concentrate spraying is in use (see table).

The comparison shows that if he uses spray concentrates in the three applications, the owner of a 10-acre orchard saves over \$250 in cost of chemicals. And he has additional

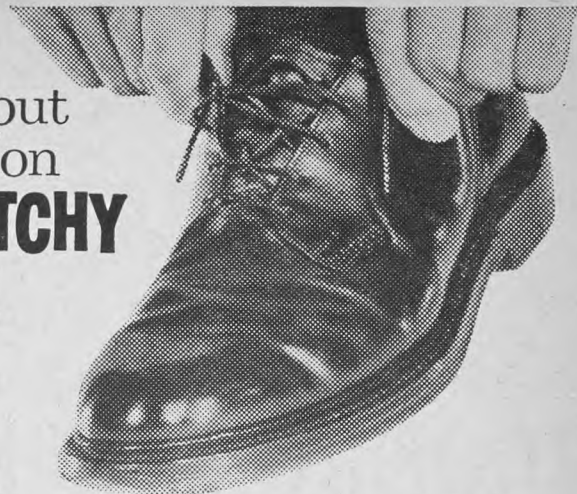
savings in the low interest on his investment in spray equipment, and in lower operating and maintenance costs.

You can't afford to ignore figures like these if you're anxious to keep production costs to a minimum, says Dr. Marshall.

Fall Seeding For Woody Plants

MANY woody plants grow best from seed if sown in the fall. Dr. W. H. Cram tested 25 species at the Indian Head Forest Nursery

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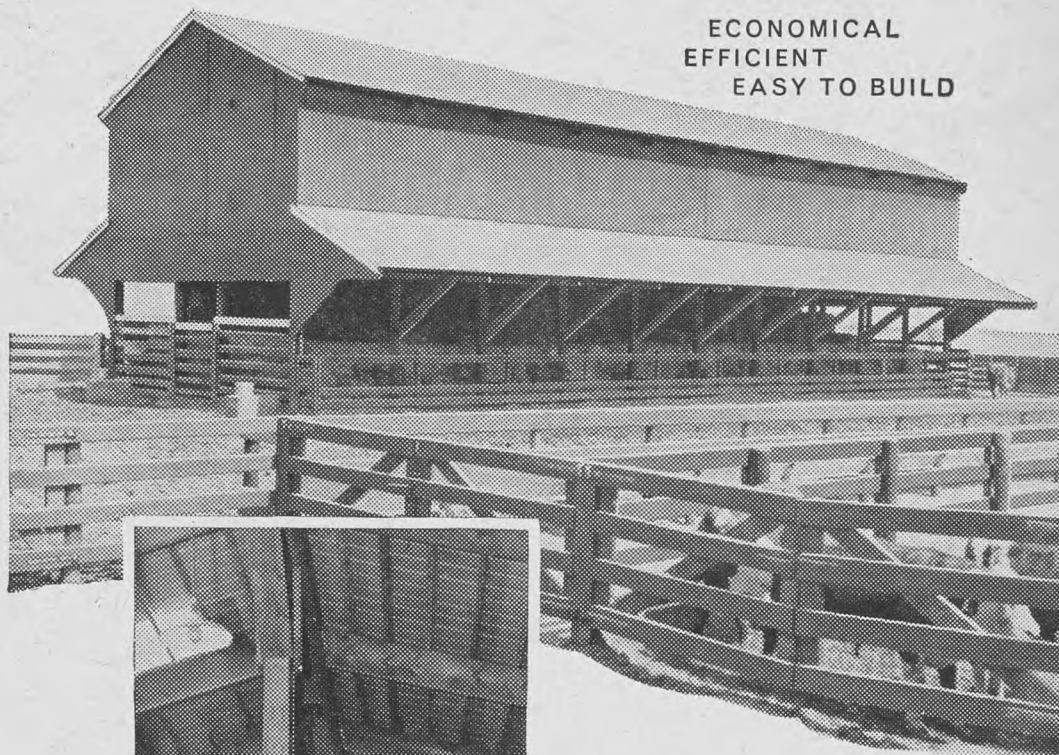
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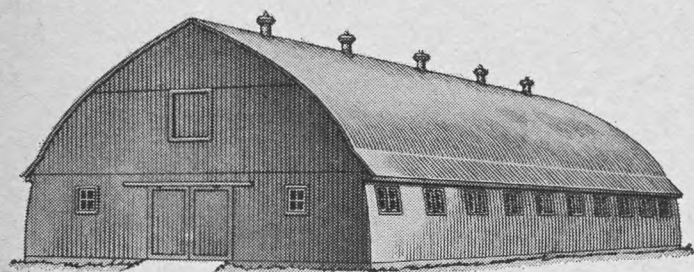
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HORTICULTURE

Station, Sask. Fall sowing of clean, non-stratified seed was best for species of Rosa, Syringa, Elaeagnus, Sambucus, Lonicera, and Malus. After 30 to 60 days of stratification, fall sowing of seed was best for species of Sorbus, Prunus, and Aesculus, and berries of Lonicera.

On the other hand, spring sowing was better for non-stratified seed of Prinsepia, and after 90 days of stratification for Shepherdia and Hippophae.

None of the treatments gave satisfactory germination within a year for seed of Viburnum, Crataegus, or Cotoneaster species. Spring sowing after 180 days of stratification was best for Juniper seed, which germinated the year after sowing. V

Desert Orchard For Canadian Fruit

A JOINT Canadian-American project in the State of Washington is aimed at producing healthier orchards by planting a disease-free orchard in a desert. It is located about 20 miles from the nearest fruit tree plantings.

Fruit trees admitted to this orchard must pass rigid tests for freedom from all known diseases, especially virus diseases. Seeds and scionwood taken from the orchard are supplied to co-operating government agencies, which will use the materials to aid nurserymen in establishing and distributing disease-free rootstocks and varieties.

One of the scientists who planned the special orchard is Dr. Maurice F. Welsh of the Summerland Research Station, B.C. Canadian government agencies share equal privileges with U.S. agencies in use of the orchard. Trees of Canadian varieties have already been admitted, and disease-free materials are available without cost in Canada. V

Fallow In the Garden

ROTATIONS can produce similar advantages in the garden to those in the field. Here's what the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., recommends:

To help reduce weed control, establish the farm garden on well summerfallowed land.

Use three separate garden plots for a 3-year rotation.

Start with fallow, then vegetables, and finally potatoes. One season of intertilled potato, or root row-crop, followed by a fallow year, provides the equivalent of 2 years of fallow before the vegetable crop. V

Mouse Guard Hazard

TARPAPER used as a mouse guard for young fruit trees will give off fumes on sunny days during late winter or early spring. These fumes can kill the bark. Play safe by using wire, building paper, aluminum foil, or basket veneer, suggests C. B. Kelly of the Ontario Agricultural College. Set the guard about 3 in. into a mound of crushed stone or cinders. V



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POULTRY

Watch Grain Ration for Turkeys

GIVE some thought to the type and quality of whole grains fed with concentrates to growing turkeys, suggests R. M. Blakely of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask.

One of the most satisfactory and common mixtures of whole grain is three parts wheat, one part whole plump oats, and one part barley. The ability of growers to persuade turkeys to eat whole oats and whole barley varies greatly, but it seems that if whole oats is added to the mixture at an early age, in small quantities, they can be persuaded. As they develop they appear to acquire a taste for whole oats. Whole barley is more difficult, so some growers mix three parts whole wheat and two parts whole oats.

Grains are fed for several reasons, says Blakely. They contain a certain level of protein, and some other nutrients in small quantities which are needed for proper growth and

development. But grains are added to the ration primarily because their high carbohydrate content supplies energy. If more carbohydrates are consumed than are needed for heat and energy, they are stored in the turkey's body as fat. This means that we should give careful thought to the energy value of grains for feed.

In the case of oats, they should be plump and heavy. Light oats can be well over 50 per cent hull by weight. The hull supplies some minor nutrients to the turkey, but it is largely indigestible fiber. Wheat, regardless of the actual grade, should be plump and weigh at least 50 lb. per bushel, and preferably more.

During the last month before marketing, raise the energy value of the diet as high as possible. This can be done by removing all oats and barley from the mixture, and feeding wheat only. Wheat has a higher energy value and hastens fattening. ✓

Hens, Eggs In a Dairy Barn



[Guide photo]
Cold store in insulated milk house.

ROLF ZEIN insulated this old milk house, fitted it with a cooling unit, and now it provides excellent cold storage for eggs from his laying flock.

Zein is a new Canadian who has worked almost day and night in recent years to get his start in the poultry business. He bought a farm at St. Paul's, Ont., and remodeled the old barn into a 7,000-hen laying house.

He raises his pullets right in the laying pens on a restricted light program—about 6 hours of light a day. He believes this gives him a better feed conversion, and there is a natural restriction of feeding. Once the birds come into lay at about 20 weeks, he increases the length of day at the rate of 20 minutes per week. Extra light is added early in the morning rather than in the afternoon, so the hens, which are crowded into their pens, will settle down by mid-afternoon as the day approaches its hottest. The arrangement allows Zein to gather, wash and pack the eggs early in the day, too.—D.R.B. ✓

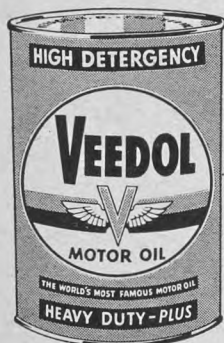
Use for Second-Time Hens

GOOD hens can be kept for a second year to lower replacement costs. John Walker of the Ontario Agricultural College says that hens in their second year will lay about 80 per cent of the eggs they lay in the first year. For example, a 275-egg hen lays about 220; a 220-egg hen about 200; and a 200-egg hen only about 160. As it takes 200 or more eggs to make a hen profitable, you will probably need to cull about 20 per cent of a good flock.

Cage operators who keep records will be able to cull most easily. Others may have to base their judgment on skin bleaching and molt. ✓



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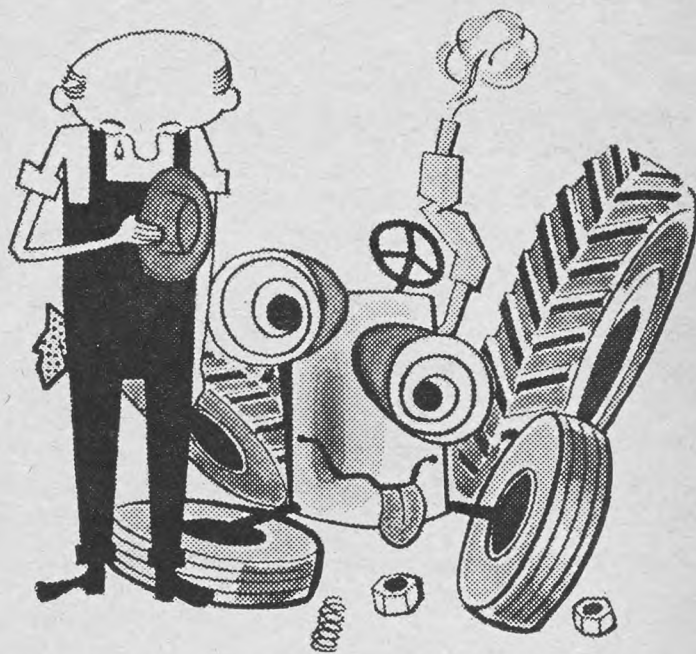
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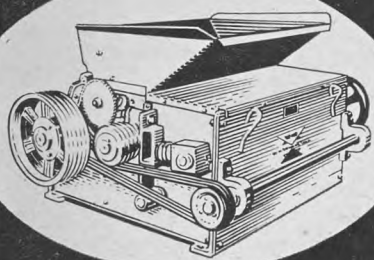
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FARM BUILDINGS



Dr. M. A. Macdonald outside the new research center at Macdonald College. [Guide photo]

Practical Ideas In Swine Research Building

ANY commercial hogman planning to build a new hog house, or to renovate an old one, would be well advised to take a look at Macdonald College's new research building. Pigs from the 60-sow college herd are being reared there from weaning, at 20 days, right through to market. The building includes practical ideas that could be used by many hogmen.

It is designed so that even in extremes of weather, such as when temperatures nosedive to 25° below zero, and a 25 m.p.h. wind is blowing, the pigs provide enough natural heat to maintain a 60° temperature, and there will be an adequate air exchange. Since any pigs under 100 lb. require air temperatures of about 75°, supplementary heat is provided by heat lamps.

The walls are made of 8 in. standard slag blocks. A plastic vapor barrier lines the walls and ceilings, and a 2 in. thick insulating building board is glued on inside. There are 4 in. fiberglass batts for ceiling insulation.

Air exchange is provided by 3 thermostatically-controlled 2-speed, 12 in. diameter fans along the wall. Since fan ventilation eliminates the need for open windows, light is provided through insulated glass blocks. The building has a mechanical gutter cleaner and automatic waterers.

This swine center includes a main feed room with six 2½-ton bulk feed bins, as well as a wing extending for 116 ft. out one side, which provides the rearing quarters.

The cost of the building was raised by a group of commercial firms who saw a need for it. In explaining the research work being carried on there, Dr. M. A. Macdonald of the College says that the main emphasis is on crossbreeding work. Landrace and Yorkshires have

been used so far, but Lacombe hogs are being introduced as the third breed. In addition, two other studies are being made. One on how various nutrients affect meat flavor, and the other on scouring in pigs.—D.R.B. V

Blacktop For Feedlot

YOU can make a satisfactory hard surface feedlot with top quality, hot-mix, hot-laid asphalt blacktop. Arthur Schulz of the North Dakota Agricultural College says it is essential to have good aggregate and straight asphalt cement. Don't use liquid asphalt, or asphalt mixed in place with a grader or similar equipment. Special laying equipment as used for highways is essential.

There must be a properly constructed and compacted subsoil and sub-base. On heavy soils, sub-bases may be 5" to 12" thick. Proper surface drainage with at least 1" of slope per 10' of run must also be built in.

Schulz suggests that you should call in an experienced contractor if you are having blacktop for your feedlot or yards. There may be a saving in cost through using asphalt concrete on large areas. But on small areas the difference in cost between laying asphalt concrete and cement concrete may be very small. This estimate is based on North Dakota prices. V

How to Lay Plywood

LAY plywood directly on rafters if they are spaced on 2 ft centers. If spacing is more than 2 ft., install nailing girts on 2 ft. centers over the rafters and lay the plywood over the girts. This is recommended by Arthur H. Schulz, extension engineer at the

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by
Cy Watkins



BREEDING HERD? DAIRY HERD?

Where will your cows get their vitamins this winter? From hay you say?

Well, if you were able to put in really good hay this year . . . or able to buy it . . . you're lucky. Myself, I haven't seen any except on some folks' front lawn.

So, chances are good that your cows will be vitamin starved this winter. They may be on the down grade already if your pastures weren't too good. And that means you're in for trouble.

Take Vitamin "A" for example. It's of vital importance to dairy cows and stock cows both. In its 'natural' state, it's very fragile. For example, tests show that up to 50% of the carotene in a good hay can be destroyed in the first 24 hours of curing! So if your hay started out "good," you may be safe, but if it started out as "not so good" . . . the thing is almost hopeless.

Does it really make any difference? It sure does! For instance, Vitamin "A" is necessary to keep mucous tissue in good condition. So if your cows are short on "A," they'll probably have poor feed conversion, respiratory disease, failure to settle, abortions or weak calves.

If the shortage isn't too bad, your cows may not look sick . . . they just do poorly . . . waste feed. And that's probably the biggest economic loss connected with a vitamin shortage, but unfortunately it's a loss you don't often worry about because the cow doesn't look sick.

Of course, if the shortage is severe . . . you get a sick cow, maybe a dead one. Any way you look at it, you've got trouble.

The best answer I know to this whole thing is to fortify feed regularly with guaranteed levels of the necessary minerals and vitamins. It costs very little, the Watkins Way . . . yet it does so much.

For normal, nutritional fortification, Watkins recommends two products . . . Watkins MINERAL FEED for Dairy and Beef Cattle, Horses and Sheep, AND Watkins VITAMIN SUPPLEMENT for Livestock and Poultry. Or, in cases where debilities exist, you can use Watkins M-V SPECIAL for Stock which supplies both the minerals and vitamins in one product.

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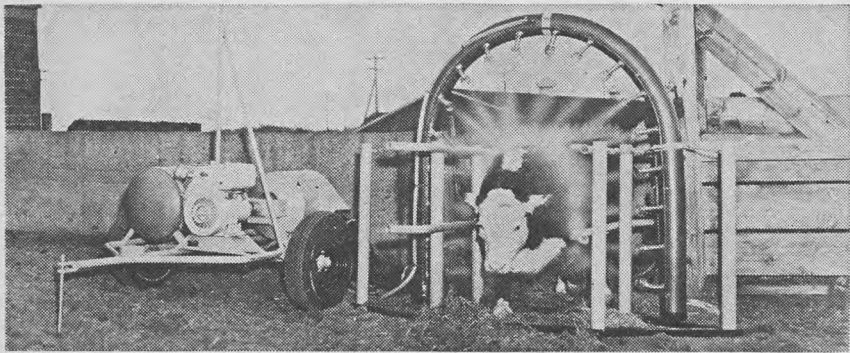
Mr. Schulz says $\frac{3}{8}$ " exterior plywood can be used for roofing, but $\frac{1}{2}$ " will make a more rigid building. Lap about 4" of the horizontal joints to form a shingle-like joint. Butt the joints running up and down the roof. Then cut 4" batten strips from the plywood sheets and nail these strips over the butt joints. The batten strips should be cut from the long dimensions of the sheet so the grain will run the long dimension of the strip. The combination of

shingle joint plus batten strip will give an adequately tight roof for livestock shelters.

Be sure to use exterior plywood glued together with a glue that will resist severe weather. The surface ply may check down to the first layer of glue when exposed to weather, but the plywood will not break apart, even if it is not covered with additional roofing material. Exposed plywood will weather to a shingle-like gray, says Schulz. It can be stained for better appearance, but will not deteriorate if it is not stained. V



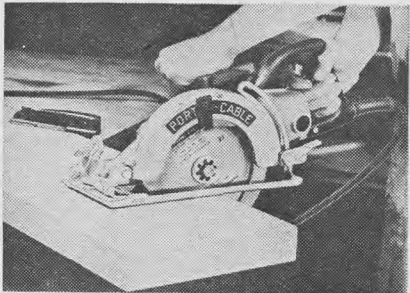
Spray Gate



For spraying livestock, this gate works with air pressure of only 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.s.i. The chemical flows through $\frac{1}{8}$ in. tubing to 18 spray foils — a new device which replaces nozzles. This is said to reduce the amount of chemical while giving almost 100 per cent penetration of the animal's hide. (Sprayfoil Corp.) (345) V

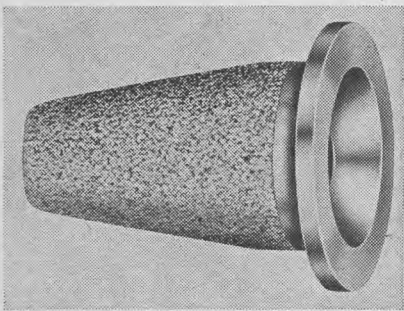
Heavy Duty Saw

Worm and worm-gear are designed for extreme loads on this $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. saw. The housing is of light-weight, die-cast aluminum alloy, and has a "no drag" telescoping guard. Clutch is set for any degree of slip needed for safety, or the blade can be locked. (Porter-Cable Power Tools Ltd.) (346) V



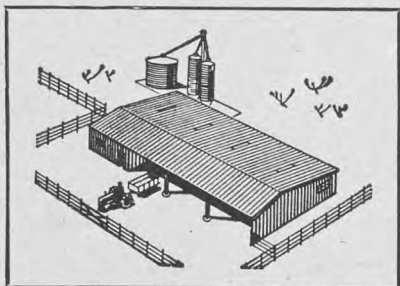
Bronze Strainer

When spraying at a very low volume per acre, nozzles need an opening as small as .016 equivalent diameter. This strainer acts in the range of a filter, and is of fused bronze in place of the conventional mesh screen. It acts like a 300 mesh screen. (John Brooks & Co. Ltd.) (347) V



Clear-Span Building

Made of galvanized steel, this clear-span building is designed for implement storage and general farm shelter, and is available with open sides for cattle. Basic building is 30 ft. by 72 ft., and 12 ft. high at the peak. Two 18 ft. extensions are available for each side. (Butler Manufacturing Co.) (348) V



For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

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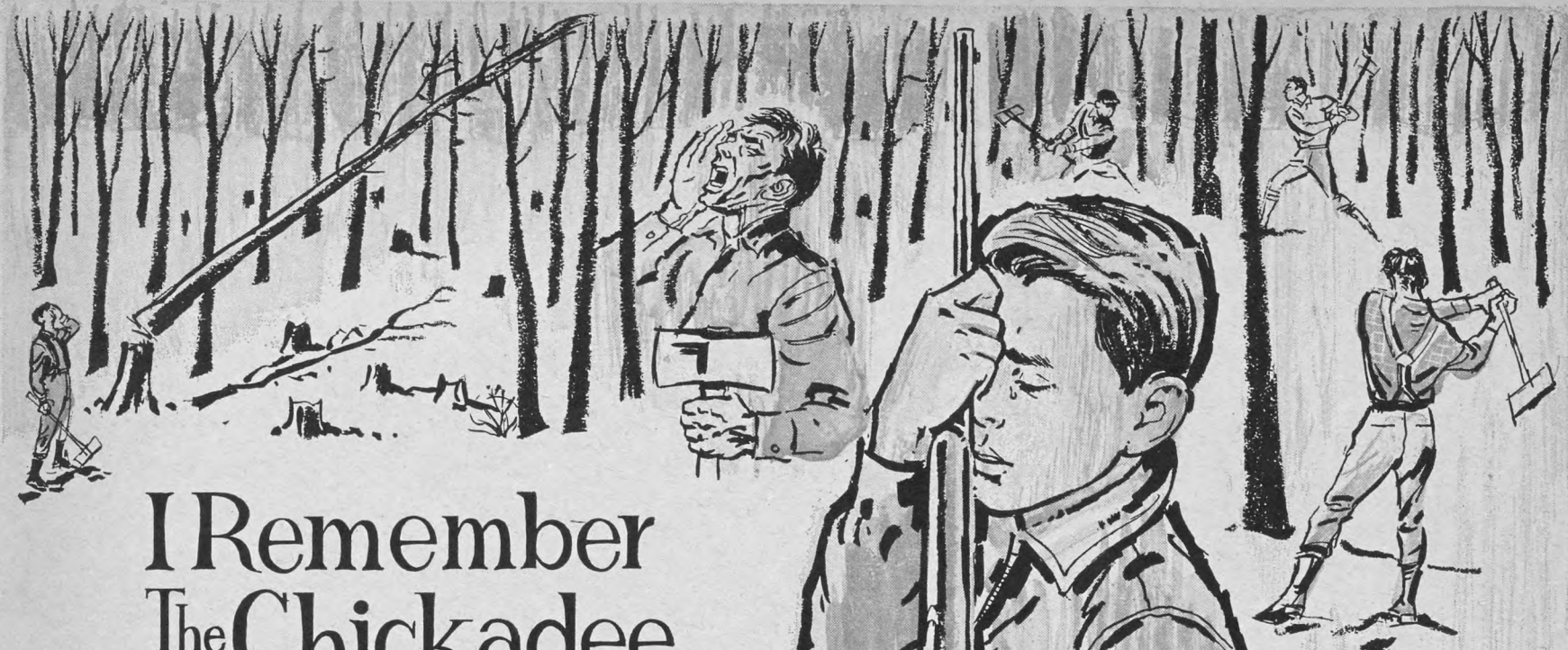


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I Remember The Chickadee

by NORMAN B. WILTSEY

I CALLED them the Big Woods, though they could not have been more than 40 acres in extent. Yet they were Longfellow's "forest primeval" to a 10-year-old boy.

There were marvels in the Big Woods. At the edge of the clear-flowing brook that bordered the west end of the woods, I stole up Indianlike one afternoon on a raccoon solemnly washing a wild crabapple in the water. He held the apple delicately between his front paws and dunked it carefully up and down. I watched him eat it, slowly, fastidiously, with the evident enjoyment of a gourmet who liked an exotic bit of fruit for dessert after his dinner of frog legs.

A pair of great horned owls lived in a big hollow oak near the swamp. They came out at "owl dusk," sweeping low over the woods, fields and marshland on broad, silent wings. Occasionally they flushed their unseen, hidden prey into fatal movement with their harsh, eerie hunting call. Bringing home a strayed heifer one spring twilight, I heard their booming call close at hand.

Red foxes haunted the Big Woods and the neighboring meadows. On frosty fall nights their shrill, insolent yapping set the farm dogs to barking angrily. I'd finally fall asleep to the chorus of exchanged insults in fox and dog talk, thinking drowsily of how I'd get out there in the morning with my .22 and shoot those durned red rascals! But, when morning came, I never saw any foxes.

THE Big Woods were my Enchanted Forest! I never had a thought but that they would always exist—mysterious, alluring, beckoning.



Then, suddenly and stunningly, hard times came to High Farm and Dad decided to cut off most of the Big Woods and sell the lumber and cordwood. I was dazed and sick. I hated with a wild hatred the malignant forces which had toppled my own secure little world at High Farm. The woodcutters who came to cut off the woods symbolized these sinister forces.

They arrived—five French-Indian halfbreeds in a battered Chevy panel truck. They had driven down from their village far to the north. I hated them on sight.

For two weeks I avoided the woodcutters and the gaping, hideous clearing they were swiftly opening in the Big Woods. Then I took to haunting the edge of the clearing. I watched them and dreamed wild dreams of picking them off one by one from cover with my rifle. Every muffled crash that meant another fallen tree was a sore blow to my heart, yet I could not tear myself away. And there it was that Pierre Renault, the woodcutters' unofficial foreman who spoke good English, spied me. He said something to his partner, left his saw, and strolled toward me.

I started to edge away, but Pierre called out cheerily, "Good day, my friend. How are you?" "Okay," I muttered.

Pierre squatted at my side and smiled at me. "I know how it is with you and these woods—

your papa has told me all about it. Your mama, too. They have seen your unhappiness and it makes them sad. You hate us for cutting the woods. You are even beginning to hate your papa for hiring us. Is it not so?"

That shook me. This strange man, this Indian, had read my mind. I had begun to hate Dad for hiring the woodcutters. I admitted it, ashamed.

PIERRE put an arm around me and hugged me. "Now that is better," he said approvingly. "Once hatred is brought into the open, we can cut it out—like cutting a rotten tree out of good second growth timber."

"But you're cutting all the trees, second growth and everything!" I cried. Which wasn't quite true, since Dad had given orders to leave the best and straightest saplings. But, to my confused mind, all of the Big Woods were being ruthlessly swept away.

Pierre gave my shoulder a mock-serious shake. "Such a stubborn one! Think of this, then, if you can. Which is better—that your beloved woods be cut off and sold for fuel and lumber or that High Farm itself be lost? This was not an easy decision for your father to make. He, too, loved these woods. Not as you loved them, but as a country man loves nature and solitude and the sight of great trees standing tall against a winter sun—

Illustrated by
EMIL LALIBERTE

set. But the woods had to be cut and sold if he was to keep a home for you and your mother. This I know, for he told me on the day we came. You are yet a small boy, but you are old enough to understand this."

I was confused—I could not think. And just at that moment, Big Joe, the cook, stepped out of the woodcutters' cabin in the middle of the clearing. He banged upon a frying pan with a huge iron spoon. It was lunchtime.

"You will eat with us," smiled Pierre. "Come along. We must not keep Big Joe waiting. He gets—how do you say?—grouchy, when his hot food gets cold."

I WENT along with Pierre to the snug log cabin, a little scared but curious. I had never eaten a meal anywhere but in Mom's kitchen or at a community or church supper. The food smelled foreign and wonderful and I was hungry. White-haired Jean, the oldest of the woodcutters, spoke the blessing in French. I ate crisp-fried salt pork, thick pea soup with croutons, crusty, delicious bread, and finished up with spicy little cakes and a mug of strong tea.

And then, too soon, it was time for the woodcutters to go back to work and long past time for me to go home. Pierre walked to the edge of the clearing with me.

"Good-by, Pierre," I whispered awkwardly. "I—I'm not mad at you any more. Or Dad, either. I guess our keeping High Farm is more important than any old woods."

Pierre's white teeth flashed in his dark face. "Not good-by, just au revoir. Tomorrow is Sunday, the day when le bon Dieu wishes us to pray and rest and think and do whatever good we can for each other. So—I will come for you tomorrow morning and we will walk and talk, you and I. Okay?"

"Okay," I said happily. "Pierre—have breakfast with me first! Come at 8 o'clock."

HE shrugged and made a face. "Maybe your mama will set the dog on me—but I come, anyway."

I scooted for home.

Mom had saved lunch for me, so I had to tell her I had eaten lunch with the woodcutters. Breathlessly, I told her about Pierre and that I had invited him to breakfast.

"Well!" Mom laughed. "You certainly got over your shyness fast, didn't you? I guess it won't hurt you to miss Sunday school this once."

Mom called me at seven-thirty next morning. I crawled from beneath the wool blankets that covered my bed. I dressed in a shivering hurry and raced downstairs to the warm and fragrant kitchen.

Promptly at eight, Pierre knocked at the back door. I rushed to let him in. Pierre shook hands with Dad, bowed gracefully to Mom, and sat down beside me at the table.

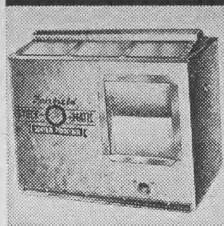
The day was dry-cold, blue-white, dazzling with sunshine. New snow, fallen during the night, had laid an inch of powder atop the hard crust of old snow. It was perfect for tracking and reading signs.

From the apple orchard below the house, the cheerful conversation of

the chickadees first drew our attention. "The chickadee is the gallant one among the birds," observed Pierre as we headed for the meadow beyond the henhouse. "He works steadily as he sings and wastes no time complaining and fighting, as does the quarrelsome bluejay. He is always cheerful, for he knows that a sad heart only makes hunger harder to bear and food harder to find. My Cree grandfather told me when I was about your age to always remember the chickadee when I felt the world was against me. I have done so—and always I have discovered that it was me against the world!"

Nearing the henhouse, Pierre stopped suddenly and he pointed at tracks in the snow. "See!" he

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Here's why "IMPERIAL" Shotshells are the best you can buy

Quality tests in the C-I-L Ballistics Laboratory

The man on the right is making a shot that you will probably never have to make. He is firing "Imperial" Shotshells just removed from conditions of extreme cold. Temperature extremes change the stability of shotshell powders. Chamber pressures can go haywire. Velocity and patterns are affected. In the C-I-L Ballistics Laboratory, "Imperial" Shotshells must perform satisfactorily after exposure to temperature extremes hotter and colder than you will ever encounter in the field.

WATERPROOFING TESTS

In another section of the Ballistics Lab, "Imperial" Shotshells are subjected to various water-proofing tests. For example, crimps

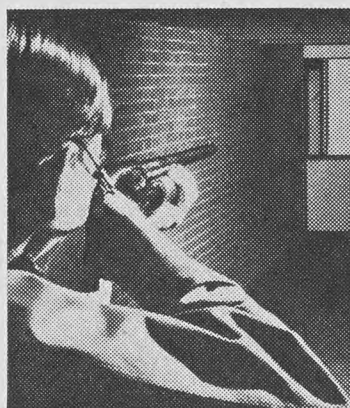


CHECKING AN "IMPERIAL" FOR SWELLING AFTER EXPOSURE TO WATER

and tubes are checked against swelling. All these tests are routine with C-I-L Shotshells to assure you dependable shooting in any weather.

PATTERN CHECKS

Thousands of pattern checks are made under varied climatic con-



EXTREME TEMPERATURE TEST FIRING

ditions. When you shoot "Imperial" Shotshells you know your patterns will be uniform and hole-free. Shells are tested in most models of new and old guns. C-I-L maintains an armoury of over 600 firearms to measure the behaviour of ammunition.

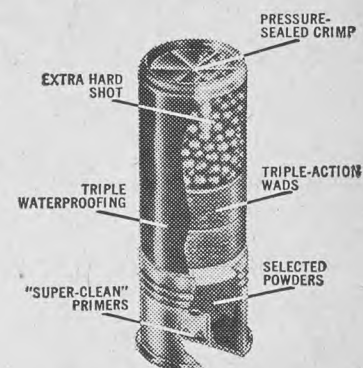
BALLISTIC TESTS

Every week C-I-L Lab technicians test-fire more shotshells than the average hunter will fire in a lifetime. The performance of these shells is measured by complex electronic equipment. Pressures in shotgun chambers are measured for the hunter's protection. Electronic chron-

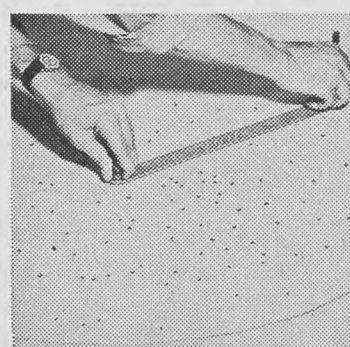
ographs record the velocity of shot at various points along the flight path. Speed of a projectile can be measured to 1/100,000th of a second.

The C-I-L Laboratory is the only one of its kind in Canada. The thousands of checks carried out daily assure you of top ammunition performance, accuracy and safety. That's why most hunters in Canada shoot "Imperial", the King of Shotshells. They know there is no better.

The same meticulous attention to C-I-L quality goes into the manufacture of "Maxum" and "Canuck" Shotshells.



AN INSIDE LOOK AT "IMPERIAL"—THE BEST SHOTSHELL YOU CAN BUY

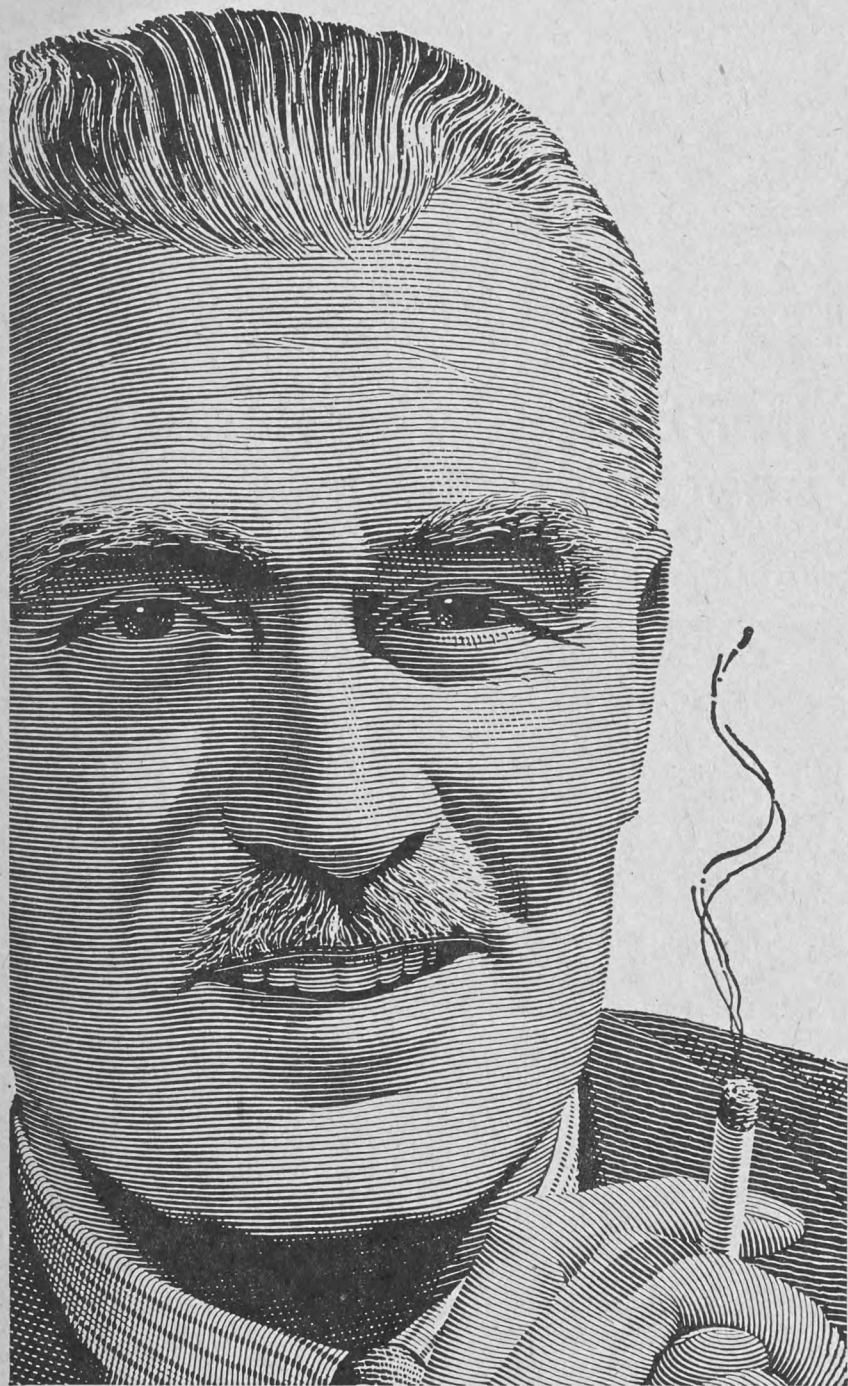


PATTERN CHECK AFTER ROUTINE TEST SHOT

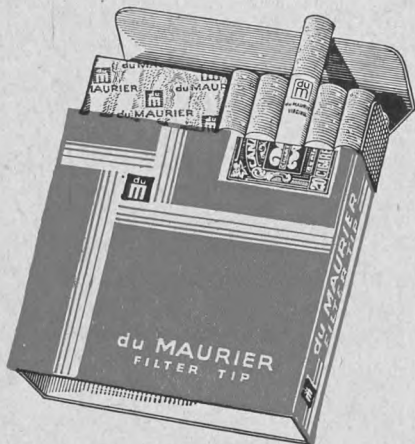


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chucked. "A fox came after your chickens last night."

The crisscross pattern of tracks went round and round the henhouse where the sly cuss had tried in vain to find an opening. Frustrated, he had finally given up hope of a chicken breakfast and drifted off toward the fields.

Across the meadow and into the firewood lot we trailed the fox. Well inside the woods, in a sort of glade among thickly sheltering balsams, we came upon a maze of rabbit tracks. They went every whichway, exactly as if all the cottontails on our upland farm had whirled and spun there in a joyous woodland dance.

The hungry fox hadn't wasted time investigating the rabbit tracks. He'd pushed straight through the glade to the cornfield on the other side of the woodlot. On the far side of the field, just where it joined the west meadow, stood a lone shock of corn somehow neglected in the harvest. Straight toward the cornshock the fox tracks led.

A family of field mice had made their home in the forgotten shock. Huddled together in their deep winter sleep, the curled-up mice hadn't a chance to escape the killer. Drops of crimson on the scattered cornstalks and on the surrounding snow, a scrap or two of torn gray fur, vividly reconstructed the miniature tragedy for me. I choked up at the sight.

PIERRE stood silently by, his hand on my shoulder, while I sniffed. "Little friend," he said finally, "listen to me." His voice was as tender as Mom's. "I will tell you simply, as my father told it to me.

"All living things in Nature must one day die so that others may live. So it was with these helpless mice. It is a law of balance, no more to be grieved than the falling of a tree in the forest or the melting of the winter snows in spring. Do you understand?"

I nodded. I didn't understand a doggone bit, but I wasn't going to let on to Pierre. He wasn't fooled a mite.

"Some day you will understand," he said softly, his hand warm against my cheek. "Come now—we cannot stand and mourn the mice forever. We must go on—always we must go on."

We went on, following the fox tracks to the icy creek that bordered the west meadow.

"Listen to the voices of the Water Spirits!" cried Pierre. "Are they not like far-off sleigh bells?"

The whisper of the water under the ice was muted to a faint, melodious tinkling. I wondered why I'd never thought of it in just that way.

Beyond the creek, under the gnarled branches of an old apple tree, the still-hungry fox had just missed adding a second course to his breakfast. Here he had surprised a partridge trying to make a meal of brown and wizened apples half-buried in the snow.

From the tracks of fox and bird, the wing marks in the snow, and a single wind-blown feather caught on

a weed, Pierre saw at a glance what had happened. "See—the fox crept up under cover of the bank—but he waited just a bit too long to jump! His teeth caught feathers instead of flesh, and so the partridge lives to eat another apple another day."

Somehow, knowing that the partridge had escaped the fox's jaws, I felt better about the mice. The day regained its magic sparkle as we continued our hike. Near noon we turned toward home and Mom's hot lunch.

DAD didn't seem surprised when I showed up in the barn after supper that night to help him with the late chores. "Hi there," he said. "Glad to see you, boy. Got a little lonesome out here nights the last couple of weeks."

I didn't say anything—I couldn't. Dad went on, just as if I'd been helping him every night of those two miserable weeks instead of sulking in the house. "Might clean out these stalls and put in fresh bedding while I climb the loft and throw down some hay."

After the chores were finished, we walked slowly to the house. The swinging lantern cast grotesque shadows and the snow crunched beneath our boots. At the woodshed door we stopped and looked at the white, moonwashed fields. It was a little ritual with us, this last, long, loving look at the fields after the late chores before entering the house. But tonight was different. Dad took my hand in his and said huskily, "Beautiful, isn't it, Son?"

"Yes, Dad," I answered. "Beautiful—"

THE woodcutters finished their work by mid-March. Pierre shook hands with me man-to-man fashion, ignoring the tears in my eyes. "Good-by, little friend," he said simply. "Perhaps one day I may see you again. Be good to your mama and papa. Remember the lessons of the chickadee and the mice. Good-by . . ."

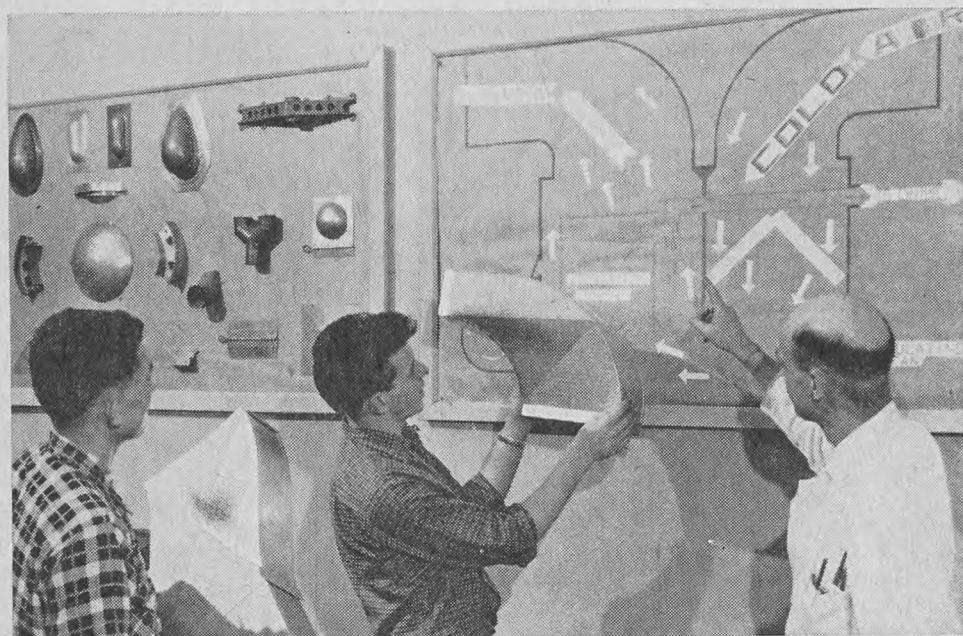
Then the old Chevy was chugging down the driveway. Big Joe drove. Old Jean sat beside him on the front seat. Pierre stood up in the back of the truck, waving his stocking cap until the Chevy was out of sight on the long road north. V



"College is paying off, Dad . . . I've learned how you can get a third mortgage."

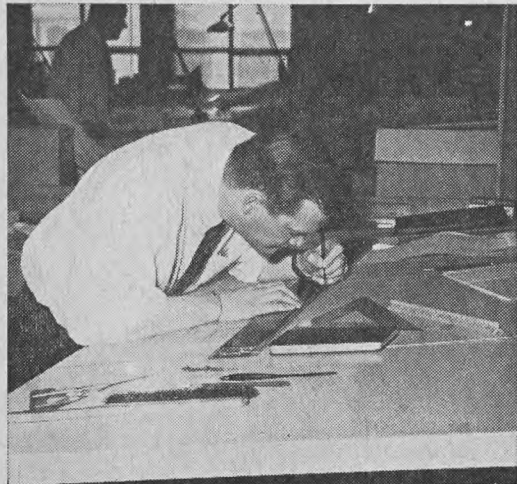
Home and Family

The Country Guide's magazine for rural women



Sheet metal has many applications; the students above learn its use in heating system. (MAIL, GOV. 1 PHOTOS)

Commercial courses are varied.
Employees trained in office
skills are in constant demand.



This young man is taking training in drafting which is required in several industries.



Training for Jobs

RECENT unemployment has given sudden impetus to a program of specialized education and vocational training. Even so, increased facilities and attendance are neither intended nor expected solely to solve unemployment problems. The intent is broader and more positive.

Mr. C. R. Ford, director of the vocational training branch, Canada Department of Labor, explained something of the background, of the existing situation, and the current planning, to the Quebec Women's Institutes at their 50th Jubilee.

"We are now living in a period when the standard of living is dependent upon technology. In the past Canada relied heavily upon the immigration of skilled labor to fill her industrial needs; the workers were trained in other countries. Most of our own labor was trained on the job.

"We can no longer avoid our responsibility for training and providing training facilities for Canadians," Mr. Ford pointed out that Canadian industry is competing with countries which have given much more attention to technical training than Canada has—indeed, with the very countries from which our trained workers previously came. Industry abroad now claims their skills.

The needs of Canadian industry for skilled workers is one aspect; the needs of Canadians for work is another.

The demand for skilled labor and technical workers has increased much more quickly than the labor demand in general. As a result, there were many jobs available at the height of unemployment which could not be filled because they required skilled workers. Basic to the problem of the unemployed, according to Mr. Ford, is that two-thirds of the people coming out of our school system are not trained for skilled employment and, therefore, must compete for the remaining one-third of the total jobs. This two-thirds must have training in marketable skills for their own good and the good of the country; and this depends on a vital program of vocational training.

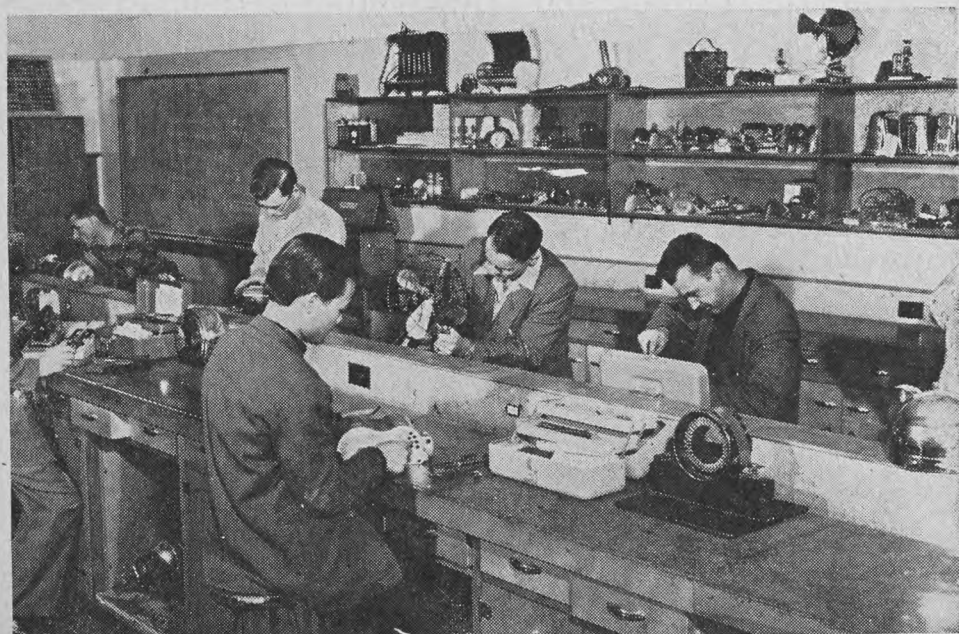
Such a program has been planned. The Federal Government has offered to pay 75 per cent of the building and equipment costs for technical schools, 50 per cent toward the cost of technical training, and 75 per cent toward training the unemployed.

The problems are of both training and retraining. Technical and vocational courses, being designed to meet the needs of industry, are based on a minimum of grade nine standing. Some will require the students to have completed high school. Many of the unemployed go back this year to the school classroom to learn the basic academic skills they must have to make use of specialized job training.

Better ways of doing things, new and better machines have changed the methods and kinds of work we do. We can expect more changes.

The ability to adapt to the changing situation is based in a good fundamental education and training. With this sound basis, new skills are more easily added, and shifts from one industry to another and one part of the country to another are made possible.

The nation is meeting its responsibility by expanding the opportunities for training. The value of this investment depends on student enrolment. Parents bear a vital responsibility. Theirs is to emphasize, in the home, the need for planning ahead and the value of sound education and job training.—G.L.



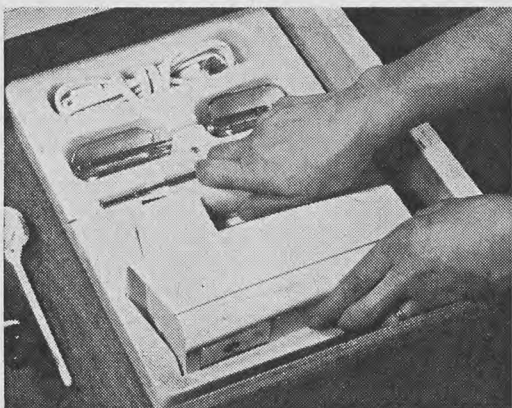
These students study how electric motors work in order to learn how to repair them.

It's New



Long-handled spoons extend through stainless steel lids with plastic knobs into removable glass jars for jams, jellies or condiments held in a chrome plated steel rack. It's called a "twin jammer." (Foley Manufacturing Co.) (H-29) ✓

For easy storage a portable electric mixer now comes in a permanent kitchen drawer tray of molded foamed plastic. Mixer, beaters, drink blender and cord each nests in its own receptacle. (Canadian Westinghouse Company Ltd.) (H-30) ✓



Write to It's New, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man., giving the key number at the end of each item (such as H-54) for information about articles mentioned in this column. ✓

Country Sounds



Jessie B. Thorseth

JESSIE BRAISHER THORSETH grew up, knowing the sights and sounds of life on the farm. Then, when she was 16, tragedy touched her young life. Her sight began to fade. She continued her schooling by correspondence but, by the time she was in Grade eleven, her sight was almost gone.

Very little vision remained, yet she still accepted the challenge of a job in the city. Contact lenses helped for a time. Then came the final blow: she became completely blind.

She lost her sight; yet, in those dark years, she gained a husband and a reputation as a writer of verse.

Some of this verse appears in her book "Thoughts of a Passer-by"—a collection which tells of her experiences with people and places. Now, sight miraculously restored, she has ventured into other fields—painting, needlework, gardening.

Listen to the country sounds that kept Jessie Thorseth company during some of the lonely years.

I loved the sounds of the old home farm,

*And was it so long ago
That I heard the trickle of tiny streams*

As they shed their ice and snow?

*I loved the lilt in my Mother's voice
As she sang and worked away,
Baking the golden loaves of bread
Or a cake for a special day.*

I loved the sounds of the barn at night,

*The swallows seeking their nest;
Warm milk hitting a shining pail,
A calf sinking down to rest.*

I loved the sound of the mower's whir,

*As it cut through alfalfa hay.
I listened to tiny, frisky steps . . .
The frolicking lambs at play.*

*I sat with my dog on the river bank,
Heard the waves lap on the shore.
These are the sounds I remember now
Of the years that went before.*

*These were the cosy, friendly sounds
That kept me company.
Without them I'd be lonely,
For I was blind, you see.*

Penman's

MERINO

Underwear "95" and "71"—Unequaled for Warmth and Comfort

Available for men and boys, in elastic-top drawers and jersey tops—long or short sleeves; also in regular shirt and drawers, or union suits.

Penman's

BRIEFS—JERSEYS—T-SHIRTS FOR MEN

Sleeveless athletic jerseys, with elastic-waist briefs.

T-Shirts have reinforced nylon collarette. Excellent underwear top for elastic-waist drawers.

Penman's

FOR BOYS

Penmans have the quality that stands the rugged wear mothers want for their boys.

Penman's

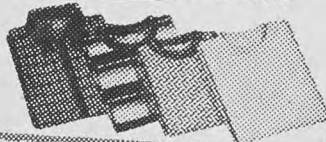
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Vests and panties for 2-4 and 6-year-old girls. White cotton rib knit vests and panties for 8-to-16-year-old girls.

Ladies' Vests and Snuggies, in fine white knitted cotton—Small, Medium, Large.

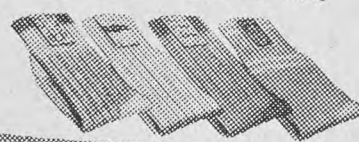
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T-SHIRTS



Penman's

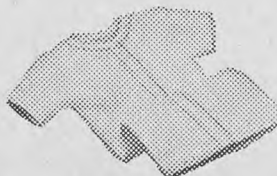
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—tie-side, wrap-around style, and button-front vests in fine cotton. Sizes 3-6-9 months—1 and 2 years.



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OTHER Penman's PRODUCTS:

Fleece-lined Underwear, Thermal Underwear, Parkas, Mitts, Sweaters, and Sweatshirts

The Goodings of Saskatchewan built

A Home That's a Haven

by ELVA FLETCHER



Ella Gooding's new home has all the amenities the old one lacked plus a suite for son Ken. This is the kitchen area in Ken's apartment.

ALL parents want healthy and intelligent children who are able to live active and happy lives within the family circle. But what happens when those parents must integrate a subnormal child into that circle? This was Ella and Cecil Gooding's problem.

Successful farmers, the Goodings grow wheat on a 960-acre farm at Estlin on Saskatchewan's Regina plains. They have two sons, Ken and Jim, aged 18 and 16 respectively. Recently they built an attractive new home.

Long ago they reluctantly admitted to themselves that Ken was a backward child. Since then they've wisely built his needs into their family life. One example is the new house: they designed it with those needs in mind.

Ella Gooding knows that the signs of Ken's backwardness were evident had she wanted to read them. For example, Ken didn't walk until he was 18 months old; his speech came slowly, and there were other signs. "I'd take him in my arms and show him the living room pictures, trying to prove to myself that he could identify objects. Now I know it was wishful thinking on my part," Mrs. Gooding says.

Soon he was six and it was time to think of his schooling. Should Ken go to school? Yes, the doctor said. "If it doesn't work out, start him again next year. Often school is the key to development for slow thinkers."

Now the Goodings wish they hadn't exposed Ken to a regular school classroom. For one thing, he learned little and he was always on the outside of the group "sort of looking in" as Mrs. Gooding explains it. Because he was slow and awkward, other children sometimes teased him; occasionally they bullied him.

There were more interviews with doctors; more tests. Finally the Goodings knew that Ken was mentally retarded. Then, with infinite patience and unlimited understanding, Ella Gooding began to teach Ken herself.

HOW do you train a retarded child? "You need patience without end," she says. "I'd show Ken how to do some seemingly simple act time after time. Sometimes I'd think it was a losing battle. But just when I was about ready to admit I was beaten, he'd do the very thing I'd been teaching him. Then I'd know the effort was really worthwhile."

Four years ago the Goodings learned about Regina's Harrow de Groot school, 17 miles away. Ten years old now, the school started when Breg de Groot, the school's director, met with a few parents who shared a similar problem—a mentally retarded child. Many of them were professional people or the wives of professional people. They

knew these children could be helped if they had the training that a special school could give. They enlisted help wherever they could find it. As other parents became interested, a growing enrolment necessitated moves from one location to another, each bigger and better than the one before. Finally, Government help, public support and a lot of individual effort made a fine new school possible.

Ken has attended the school regularly in these four years. For a long time Mrs. Gooding drove him into Regina each morning and called for him each afternoon. Now that Jim goes to high school in Regina, he's taken over that duty.

At school, Ken, one of 79 children of varied ages, receives large doses of patience, love and understanding. The dosage is mixed with bright uncluttered classrooms and practical training that is adapted to the children's limited thinking power. It's already helping some of them to find their place in society.

FOR example, they learn to cook in a large kitchen designed to meet their needs. Special play equipment helps to strengthen weak muscles. They learn simple duties. They can attach price tags to greeting cards, stuff circulars into envelopes, or use a stapler to stitch printed sheets together. This isn't possible with all children; yet there are many who do respond to the right kind of training. Business firms and government departments co-operate by giving such jobs to the school.

His school training has made Ken much more self-reliant. He's a member of the school's Fun Club for teen-agers and entertains them at the farm once each summer. As members of the parents' auxiliary, which meets monthly, the Goodings share in the school's triumphs and trials. For example, they work with the youngsters' swimming classes. Their interest in the swim classes encouraged Ken. Frightened of water at first, he has since lost his fear of it and has learned to swim too.

"The school has done a lot for Ken but it's done even more for me," Ella Gooding says. "Somehow it helped me to be more patient and more understanding. And it does help to talk to other parents who have the same problem. And I do know that the more you work with these children the more you love them and the more they love you."

The combination of the Goodings' patience and the school's training has paid off. Ken is almost self-sufficient around the house now and he can help his Dad with some of the outdoor work.

He keeps his room clean and tidy, tends the new lawn and garden. He likes to work in the kitchen and he helps with the meals, sets the table and does other household tasks. "In other words he saves me hundreds of steps and lots of time every day," Mrs. Gooding says. When his parents do their week end grocery shopping, Ken goes along. The Goodings feel it's important that he know how to shop if he is to look after himself.

Around the farm Ken is able to help load grain and keep the car and tractor tanks full. While the Goodings are grain farmers, they keep a few chickens, mostly for their therapeutic value to Ken. He feeds and waters them, washes the eggs,

keeps the hen houses clean. Now he's found a market for his eggs at the school.

They let him drive the tractor occasionally under supervision. "The first time was a real thrill," Ella Gooding says. "I trembled inwardly as he moved off toward his Dad at the other end of the field and my eyes and heart followed him every inch of the way." But he did it, carefully and precisely, just as he had been taught.

WHEN they built the new house they made the downstairs area a bachelor apartment. Here Ken has his own comfortable living, dining and kitchen rooms, a bedroom and bathroom. They had a reason for this arrangement: they realized they wouldn't always be around to help Ken. By giving him a home of his own, within the family home, he won't be thrust out in a world that does not easily accept him.

Last February the Goodings, for their first holiday, motored south, leaving Ken, Jim and a 20-year-old friend in charge. According to Cecil Gooding, Ken kept the household running smoothly. As for Ella Gooding, she believes you can't help other children until you've learned to help your own. She says "if I'm ever left alone I want to devote the rest of my life to helping others like Ken because they need all the help they can get."

Life for the Goodings hasn't been easy. Like other parents with mentally retarded children they first needed to overcome their own feelings of inadequacy and learn they weren't standing alone; and then they needed practical answers to their problems. Their own common sense, professional advice, and the therapy offered by the Harrow de Groot school, have helped them to resolve a difficult situation in such a way that Ken, within the limits of his abilities, can contribute his share to happy family living.



Cecil Gooding welcomes the assistance of his two sons in the farm business. Both help him within the limits of their time and abilities.



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Guaranteed for the life of your garment... or a new zipper free!

For discerning homemakers — it's Coats

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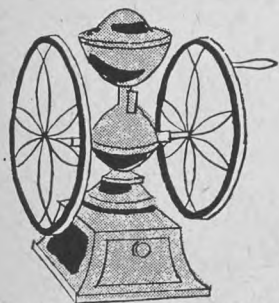


Woman Relieved of Agonizing ITCH

"I nearly itched to death for 7½ years. Then I found a new wonder-working creme. Now I'm happy," writes Mrs. P. Ramsay of L.A. Calif. Here's blessed relief from torture of agonizing itch in women, chafing, hemorrhoids, rash and eczema with an amazing new scientific formula called LANACANE. This fast-acting, stainless medicated creme kills harmful bacteria germs while it soothes raw, irritated and inflamed skin tissue. Stops scratching and so speeds healing. Don't suffer! Get LANACANE at druggists.



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REMEMBER the old coffee grinder?

Grandma didn't have it easy. Even making coffee was no small chore. But it sure tasted good! Grandma took pride in being a good housekeeper, especially in hanging up a clean, sparkling white wash. She thought there was nothing better than Mrs. Stewart's Bluing to give her white clothes that extra dazzle.

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Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Substance That Relieves Pain And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

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The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now this new healing substance is offered in suppository or ointment form called Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.



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non-slip HEELS AND SOLES

CAT-TEX half and full soles

AT ALL FINE SHOE REPAIRERS

HANDICRAFTS

Knitwear



There's a treasure trove of winter woollens in a 22-page Mitts and Headwear knitting book of patterns for the 2 to 14 year old age group. The instructions are given for 12 hats, caps, bonnets, helmets and toques, and for mitts knitted on 2 or 4 needles, whichever you prefer. The pattern book price is 35¢.



This popular clip cap style has a loop stitch brim. The toque, like the helmets, is worn alone or under parka hoods. These are 2 of 14 mitt designs.

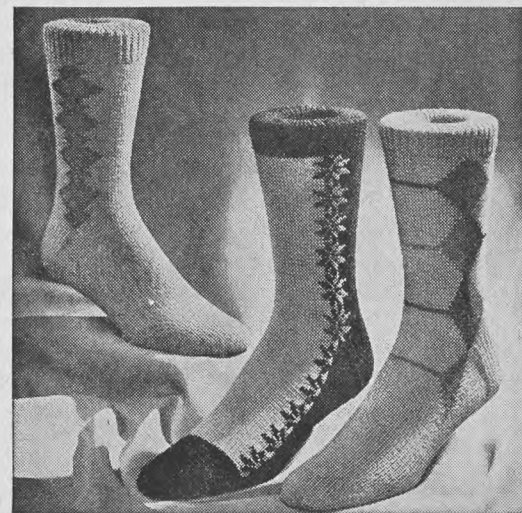


Keeping warm is a pleasure in such a pretty bonnet! This one knits to fit girls 8 to 14 years of age. Other hat styles for various ages include a bandeau, 2 brimmed toppers, and 3 made up in angora.

Leaflet Series

Two variations of the popular diamond sock design and a striking snowflake sock pattern, pictured at right, are available in a 4-page leaflet, No. 514 in the Beehive Handknit series; price 25¢. Socks at left and center may be knit in short or standard leg lengths. The stripe diamond sock is 11 in. in leg length.

—Pictures courtesy of Patons and Baldwins.



For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

New idea from
Five Roses!



Cheese bread? Currant bread? Easy! no kneading, no shaping with this brand new recipe

Time-saving new way to bake superb breads like these. No kneading, no shaping, no sifting . . . yet you'll turn out delicious bread with that heart-warming, old-fashioned goodness that just can't be matched. Just for the fun of it, delight your family with home-baked bread tonight!

1 package active dry yeast
1½ cups warm water (105°F—115°F)
3 cups Five Roses Pre-Sifted Flour
2 tablespoons sugar

1 tablespoon salt
1 tablespoon soft shortening
1 cup grated cheese or ¾ cup currants

Sprinkle yeast into warm water; allow to stand a few minutes, then stir until dissolved. Add 1½ cups flour, sugar, salt and shortening. Blend ingredients, then beat 2 minutes on medium speed of electric mixer or by hand. Add cheese or currants. Blend in remaining 1½ cups flour by hand. Cover with cloth, and allow dough to

rise in warm place (80°) until it has doubled in size (about 45 minutes). Stir down dough. Place in a greased 9" x 5" loaf pan. Allow to rise until doubled (about 20 minutes). Bake in 375° oven 40-50 minutes. *Plain bread: omit cheese or currants. Yield: 1 loaf.*

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

CANADA'S MOST RESPECTED NAME IN BAKING

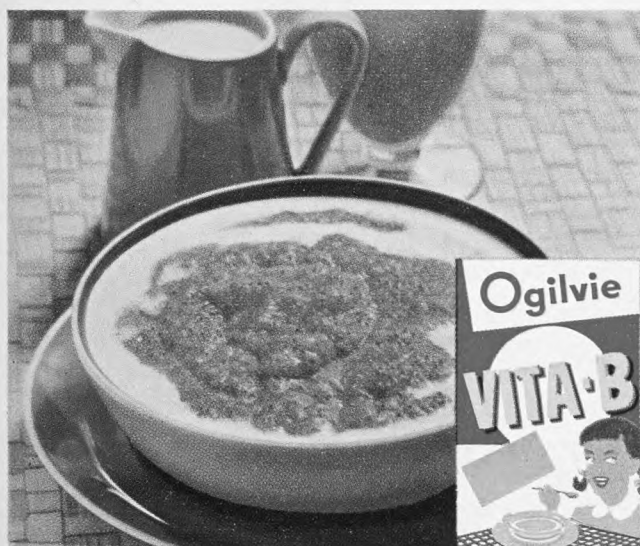


NO SIFTING NECESSARY

3 HOT BREAKFAST IDEAS FROM OGILVIE



HOT NOURISHING OATS! With Ogilvie Oats, you'll notice a wonderful difference in flavour. That's because Ogilvie selects only the choicest oats from the best crops . . . choice, plump, firm oats, packed with all the goodness only nature can supply. Then, to bring out all the rich, *whole-grain flavour*, they're slowly toasted in special ovens.



VITA-B CEREAL! Here is hot, zesty nourishment! Made from selected hard spring wheat, it's the *germ* of the wheat kernel, a good source of Vitamin B-1, plus fine bran for added flavour!



WHEAT HEARTS! So delicious, it's the 'dessert' of hot, nourishing breakfast cereals. Made from the choicest part of the wheat kernel, it's quick to prepare, easily digested.

What Makes Fabric Warm?

WARMTH is important in buying winter clothing for your family. Just what makes a fabric warm? Our clothes act as insulating barriers, preventing the escape of body heat. Outdoor clothing must also break the wind.

Air is a poor conductor of heat. Therefore, the greater the volume of air trapped within the fabric, the greater its insulation value. Almost all fabrics, whether of wool, cotton, or synthetic fibers, contain large amounts of air. Certain fibers such as wool and the acrylics (Orlon, Acrilan, Dynel, Cresland and Verel are acrylic fiber trade names) can be made into fabrics which will incorporate large quantities of air per unit volume. This means that smaller amounts of fiber are needed to make a thick fabric. Acrylic fibers are lighter in weight than wool and make fabrics which weigh less than an all-wool fabric of equal thickness. Finishes such as napping, which raises a hairy surface on a fabric, increase the effective thickness and increase the insulation value.

A heavy fabric is not necessarily a warm one. A light weight, porous fabric may provide better insulation. However, porous fabrics offer little resistance to the passage of air. Wind, by blowing through, quickly removes body heat. In a high wind, an outer layer of dense, wind-resistant fabric prevents heat loss.

Making a thick fabric is relatively easy; it is much more difficult to make one which is flexible and resilient enough to maintain its thickness in actual use. Wool, acrylic and polyester (Dacron, Terylene, and Kodel are polyester fiber trade names) fibers have excellent resilience and maintain thickness through repeated crushing, folding and cleaning. Cotton, rayon and acetate have very poor resilience, so mat down and become compact in use, thus losing some of their insulation ability.

The manner in which textiles absorb moisture affects their warmth. Many fibers can absorb and hold large quantities of moisture without feeling wet.

The warmth of a fabric is determined mainly by its thickness and ability to hold large quantities of still air within the fabric and on its surface. The fiber content is of secondary importance, although moisture-absorbing properties of the fiber may contribute substantially to the warmth of the fabric. Wool is known to be warm; indeed, it is the only fiber which is highly resilient and very absorbent. But fabrics of acrylic fibers and plastic foam offer advantages such as light weight, resistance to moth larvae, and easy care which offset their poor absorbency.

Ogilvie

NOURISHES THE NATION

IN THE KITCHEN

Coffee Mates

WARM from the oven . . . fragrant with spice . . . rich with fruit . . . or crisply topped with nuts—coffee cakes are sure to please. You can select a quickbread or a yeast dough version to suit your schedule, so sample both for a scrumptious change of pace at breakfast and a tasty tea-time treat.

Breakfast Coffee Cake

1½ c. sifted all-purpose flour ¼ tsp. nutmeg
or 2 c. sifted pastry flour ¼ c. shortening
3 tsp. baking powder ¼ c. chopped pecans
½ tsp. salt 2 eggs
1 tsp. cinnamon ½ c. milk
¼ tsp. vanilla

Sift flour, baking powder, salt, cinnamon, nutmeg and sugar together into a mixing bowl. Cut in shortening finely. Combine 2 tablespoons of this crumbly mixture with the pecans; set aside. Combine well-beaten eggs, milk and vanilla; add to dry ingredients and stir until batter is smooth. Turn into a greased 8-in. square pan and spread batter evenly. Sprinkle with pecan crumb mixture. Bake in a moderately hot oven at 375°F. for 30 to 35 min. Serve warm with butter.

Apple Coffee Ring

1 pkg. active dry yeast 1 tsp. salt
½ c. lukewarm water 1 egg, slightly beaten
1 tsp. sugar ¼ c. soft shortening
½ c. milk, scalded 3 to 3½ c. sifted all-purpose flour
¼ c. sugar

Soften yeast in lukewarm water in which the 1 teaspoon sugar has been dissolved; let stand until light. Scald milk, add sugar and salt. Cool to lukewarm. Stir softened yeast, add to mixture with slightly beaten egg and shortening. Beat well. Beat in 1½ cups of the flour to make a smooth batter. Stir in enough flour to make a soft dough that will leave the sides of the bowl. Turn dough out on a lightly floured board and knead until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl, and brush top with melted shortening. Cover and let rise in a warm place until doubled in bulk (1 to 1½ hr.). If desired, dough may then be punched down and allowed to rise again (1 hr.).

Turn dough out on a floured board; roll into a oblong, 9 in. by 18 in. Spread with 2 tablespoons butter or margarine and sprinkle with ¼ cup brown sugar and ¾ teaspoon cinnamon. Combine ½ cup raisins, ½ cup currants, ¼ cup candied cherries cut in eighths, 1½ cups chopped apple. Spread fruit mixture over dough. Roll up tightly from wide side. Seal edges. Form roll into a

ring, sealed edge down, on a lightly greased cookie sheet. Join ends of ring and seal. With scissors, cut ⅓ of the way through the ring at 1-in. intervals. Turn each section on its side. Brush lightly with melted butter. Cover and let rise in a warm place, free from drafts, until double in bulk (about 30 to 40 min.). Bake in a moderately hot oven at 375°F. for 30 to 35 min. or until done. Frost while warm, if desired, and decorate with chopped nuts. Serve slightly warm.

Date Coffee Cake

½ c. brown sugar, 1½ tsp. baking powder
1 T. flour ½ c. whole bran cereal
1 T. cinnamon
¼ c. butter, ½ c. soft shortening
¼ c. chopped nuts ½ c. sugar
¼ c. cut dates ½ tsp. vanilla
1¼ c. sifted flour 1 egg
½ tsp. salt ½ c. milk

Combine brown sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, cinnamon, melted butter, nuts and dates; mix well and set aside. Sift together 1¼ cups sifted flour, baking powder and salt. Stir in bran cereal. Blend shortening, sugar and vanilla; add egg and beat well. Add milk and dry ingredients, stirring only until combined. Spread half of batter in a greased 8-in. square pan. Cover with date filling, saving out ½ cup for the top. Spread remaining batter over filling, then sprinkle remaining filling over top. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for about 50 min. Cut in squares and serve warm or cold.

Spiced Raisin Coffee Cake

½ c. seedless raisins 1 egg, lightly beaten
½ c. water 1¾ c. sifted all-purpose flour
1 T. flour 2 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. lemon juice ¼ c. sugar
Dash of cloves ½ c. shortening
Dash of cinnamon ¼ c. milk

Combine raisins and water in a saucepan. Bring to a boil and cook 2 min. Add 1 tablespoonful flour gradually, stirring constantly until thickened. Stir in lemon juice and spices. Cool. Combine raisin mixture, egg and milk. Sift flour, baking powder and sugar together. Cut in shortening (particles should be about the size of small peas). Make a well in the dry ingredients, then pour in liquid mixture and stir just enough to blend. Spoon dough into a greased tube pan. Bake in a moderately hot oven at 375°F. for about 25 min. Remove to cookie sheet, spread with a thin icing of icing sugar and milk, sprinkle with chopped nuts and return to oven for 2 min. Slide ring to a serving plate. Serve hot or cold.—G.L. V



Potato

REFRIGERATOR BUNS

When you bake at home, Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast is your most trustworthy aid. Try this step-by-step recipe for moist and tender plain dinner rolls with thin golden crusts. You can have the dough all ready in the refrigerator for the moment when delicious dinner rolls are just the thing to round out a meal.

You'll need:

¾ c. salted potato water
½ c. granulated sugar
½ c. shortening
½ c. lukewarm water
1 tsp. granulated sugar
1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
2 well-beaten eggs
4½ c. (about) pre-sifted all-purpose flour

1. Heat potato water (drained from boiled potatoes) stir in the ½ c. sugar and shortening. Cool to lukewarm.

2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into a large bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm potato-water mixture, eggs and 2¼ c. of the flour. Beat until smooth and elastic. Work in sufficient additional flour to make

a soft dough—about 2¼ c. more. Knead dough lightly in bowl. Cover bowl closely and refrigerate until wanted. (Dough keeps 2 or 3 days.)

To bake a dozen fresh buns:

3. Punch down dough and cut into 2 equal portions—return 1 portion to refrigerator. Allow other portion of dough to rest until it comes to room temperature. Knead on floured board until smooth. Form into a 12-inch roll; cut roll into twelve 1-inch pieces. Shape each piece into a smooth ball. Arrange, well apart, on greased cookie sheet. Grease tops. Cover. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour. Bake in mod. hot oven (375°) 12 to 15 mins. Bake remaining portion of dough within 3 days. Makes 2 dozen buns.



Raisins stud this subtly spiced quickbread ring, decorated with a nut-topped frosting.

Our Readers Suggest

Cut bottom out of a detergent can when it is empty and you have an economical funnel.

When scrubbing with steel wool, put a wet sponge over it. The sponge makes it easier to hold and saves fingers.

Keep a nut pick in the sewing machine drawer to turn out points of

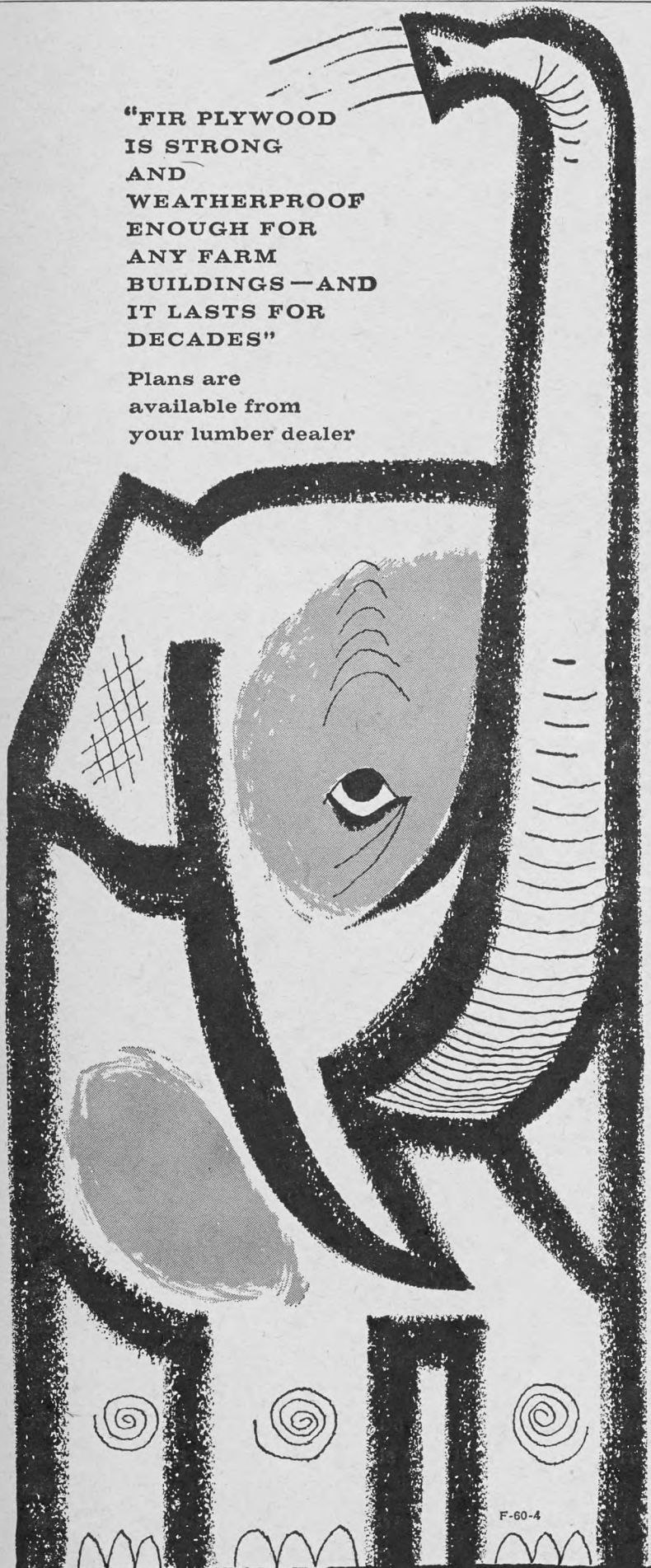
collars, and to keep pleats and tucks straight while stitching over them. The pick can also be used to guide trimmings under the pressure foot or pull out threads.—*Sunny Alberta.*

* * *

To repair torn lace, brush a little colorless nail polish on the edges of the tear and press firmly together.

**"FIR PLYWOOD
IS STRONG
AND
WEATHERPROOF
ENOUGH FOR
ANY FARM
BUILDINGS—AND
IT LASTS FOR
DECADES"**

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available from
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Waterproof Glue — FIR PLYWOOD — Plywood marked PMBC EXTERIOR has waterproof glue. Western Softwood Plywood, also available, is End-Marked PMBC WATERPROOF GLUE WSP. Plywood Manufacturers Association of B.C., 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.
Field Offices: Vancouver • Winnipeg • Ottawa • Toronto • Montreal

The mend won't show and will stand laundering.

Sew buttons on children's pyjamas with shirring elastic, not cotton. They will stand up to wear without tearing.—*Mrs. Florence Fyson, Struan, Sask.*

To make the hot water bottle last longer, rub it occasionally with glycerine.

If you need only a few drops of lemon juice, do not cut the lemon. Wash the fruit and pierce it with an ice pick. Squeeze out the juice needed, then wrap the fruit in waxed paper and store it in the refrigerator.—*B. Grassick, Hairy Hill, Alta.*

Old powder puffs after thorough cleaning are useful for applying shoe polish and for cleaning piano keys.

Cut both ends from a soup can to use it for a cookie cutter. When making sugar cookies, sprinkle the sugar inside the top before taking this cutter from the dough.—*Mrs. A. W. Bailey, Bjorkdale, Sask.*

When a favorite embroidery transfer becomes worn, you can salvage it by tracing it onto a piece of organdy. The organdy pattern will be a permanent one which can be used over and over again.—*Mrs. E. D. Schultz, Hubbard, Sask.*

You can make sure that the address on your Christmas packages will not blur or fade in the mails by painting over it with colorless nail polish. The protection of polish will keep the writing or typing bright and easy to read.—*Mrs. D. Calkin, Dorchester, N.B.*

W.I. Quilt Kits

To order the quilt block pattern kits assembled by Mrs. W. A. Thomson for the FWIC (described on page 37 in the August issue of *The Country Guide*), address your request with \$1 to the FWIC national secretary, Mrs. H. G. Taylor, Office 34, 46 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. Kits are shipped COD.

Short Cuts To Sewing

Looking for a book to help you with your sewing problems? If you are, the new *Better Homes & Gardens "Sewing Book"* may answer your needs. It shows homemakers the short cuts to better dressmaking developed by Lucille Rivers, a commercial dressmaker herself, as edited by *Better Homes & Gardens* editors.

There are 320 pages of well-illustrated practical tips on all phases of sewing, lots of "how-to" drawings and a number of full color photographs.

A special chapter shows how the homemaker can be her own designer, how to choose accessories, and how to plan a wardrobe which can be modified from year to year. Another feature is the "alteration pattern" which helps to eliminate fittings.

General Publishing Co., 222 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont., is distributing the book in Canada. It sells at \$4.50 a copy.

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It's quick, easy. Just 10 seconds once a week. That's all it takes with Gillett's Lye. Sprinkle half a regular-size can of Gillett's Lye into the outhouse pit once a week. Repels flies, destroys contents and odors. Occasionally, scrub seat and walls with a solution of 2 tablespoons of Gillett's to one gallon of water. This freshens woodwork, cleans completely and kills many kinds of bacteria on contact. For dozens of other time and money-saving tips, write for free 60-page book: Standard Brands Ltd., 550 Sherbrooke W., Montreal.

BACKACHE

When kidneys fail to remove excess acids and wastes, backache, tired feeling, disturbed rest often follow. Dodd's Kidney Pills stimulate kidneys to normal duty. You feel better—sleep better, work better.



Autumn Winds



*call for snug collars,
cosy hoods, and linings
in jackets and toddlers' slacks*



9958

No. 9953. An attached hood and drawstring hemline offer cosy comfort for blustery days. Choose a button front closing and collared neckline in place of hood, if desired. Girls' sizes 7, 8, 10, 12, 14; 50¢.



9955

No. 9955. Top-stitching adds a tailored touch to this lined flared girls' coat which features raglan sleeves, patch pockets, Peter Pan collar and a detachable lined hood. Girls' sizes 2, 4, 6, 8. Price 50¢.

No. 9958. This 3-piece play set was designed especially for toddlers. A double-breasted jacket features raglan sleeves; turn-back brimmed bonnet ties snugly. Overalls have back-crossed suspenders and snap-fastened legs. Toddlers' ½, 1, 2, 3; 50¢.



9956

No. 9956. Lined for warmth, these slacks have ladder suspenders and a back-elasticized waistline. The lined jacket may be hooded, zipper-closed and tied with a drawstring at hem. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Price 50¢.



No. 9954. Slim slacks and shorts for girls are made with zipper at side. Quick 'n easy pattern in sizes 7, 8, 10, 12, 14; price 50¢.

9954

The Country Guide Pattern Department

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Winnipeg 21, Man.

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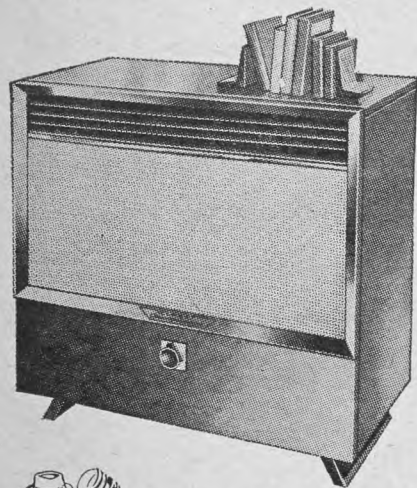


"What!

A space heater
without a fan?"

"That's right,
with the
CLARE

CONVECTIONAIRE
you don't need one."



"How does the heat get out?"

"This unit is designed on the true convection principle. The heat flows naturally through these front louvers—right where you need it... at living level, not away up at the ceiling like those old-fashioned models. Do you have a space heater now?"



"Yes, and it does just that. Puts the heat everywhere but where we want it. And you should see the dirt on our ceiling."

"Has the heater ever let you down?"



"It sure has! Every time there's a power breakdown we're uncomfortable."

"That's exactly what I mean—you don't need electricity, no fan but lots of heat."



"It sure looks pretty nice. Does it get hot on the top?"

"No sir! The whole cabinet's cool all the time. Another feature I want to mention is the location of the controls. Look, how safe they are... away from the kiddies."



"And you say it's available for gas, propane or oil."

"Yes, and furthermore it's backed by Clare Brothers of Preston... and they have been in the heating business for a long time."

**CLARE BROTHERS
LIMITED**
PRESTON, ONTARIO



Reaburn Ridge Riders

BERT TULLY of Manitoba's Reaburn district is community conscious which explains his interest in the community's young people. His concern for recreational and educational needs prompted him to take an active interest in the district's 4-H program. Then, when that program had seemingly reached its peak, he looked for another activity to replace it.

First of all he talked to Jack Forbes, the district ag. rep., and the late Alf Walker. From Jack's office the problem went to the district agricultural council. After council members talked it over, their next step was to set up a committee.

The committee learned the young folks had one common interest: they liked horses. From this enthusiasm, the council's support and Bert's leadership the group calling themselves the Reaburn Ridge Riders emerged a year ago. There weren't quite enough young people for 4-H sponsorship and so it was agreed to have an open membership and make it a community project.

This year, when the Reaburn Ridge Riders had their second show, some 800 people turned out for what Bert Tully describes as "a picnic with horses" at which members and their friends competed against one another—not for money but for ribbons. The Riders find themselves with a membership of 60. Twenty of them actually ride. Most of this group are the community's young people plus a sprinkling of parents and a sizeable batch of girls and boys. Those who don't ride support the club anyway.

Just such community spirit as this enlarged a natural clearing on a well-treed gravel ridge on the Alf Walker farm and put in the fence posts for a proper ring enclosure. District women man a refreshment booth.

OUT of this effort such young people as 17-year-old Carol McNeill, of Poplar Point, got their own show ring. Carol, who graduated from Grade 12 this year, is typical. Her enthusiasm spills out when she explains that when her uncle gave her a cow, she raised its calves and sold them to get the money for her horse, 3-year-old Bonnie Sue, and a saddle. Now Carol's small sister Wendy sees herself as a horsewoman—in her little girl's world, it's a privilege to hold Bonnie Sue's reins and sometimes curry an already shining coat.

The club offers a recreational outlet to such young men as Lorne Fox and Grant Smith who work at the nearby community pasture. It provides the same outlet to younger riders such as Chris Kelly, of Marquette. Now that Chris' enthusiasm

has spread to his teen-age sister Alanna, she's learning to ride.

As he views the developing enthusiasm for the Ridge Riders, Bert Tully sees the club fulfilling some of the community's recreational needs. Meantime, it's meeting its primary purpose — of providing a wholesome interest for the district's young people. And while it has introduced a new form of recreation to the young people, it has also introduced their families to a new kind of picnic—with horses.—E. F.



Community spirit brought a riding club into Manitoba's Reaburn district. [Gulde photos]

Membership in the Reaburn club is open to the district. For example 17-year-old Carol McNeill comes from the neighboring community of Poplar Point. Her younger sisters Wendy and Cathy are eligible for membership.



Bruce Tully, pictured here, and his younger brother Glen, entered most of the events at this year's Ridge ride.

Fourteen-year-old Patsy Campbell comes from nearby Oakville. She plans to take a commercial course when she completes high school. She showed her horse Cindy at this year's Portage la Prairie fair.





Contest Winner



[Gilbert A. Milne photo]

WE'RE proud of 13-year-old Judy Brown, of Borden, Sask. Her skill with color won her a 4-day visit to the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto as the winner of a coloring contest conducted among girls and boys across Canada by The Country Guide for Massey-Ferguson Limited.

Judy is a country girl. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Brown, grow wheat on their Saskatchewan farm. Along with her 9-year-old sister Barbara, they escorted Judy on the Toronto trip to share in 4 days of fun at the fair.

Two-in-One Words

by FLORENCE A. GRITZNER

If you move the letters in some words around, you can often make another word. Here are some two-in-one words to test your skill.

1. Make rabbits out of share.
2. Make a man's name out of evil.
3. Make a vessel out of hips.
4. Make footwear out of steaks.
5. Make laughter out of miles.
6. Make a low seat out of loots.
7. Make house pests out of files.
8. Make a girl out of amid.
9. Make a painting stand out of lease.
10. Make a wild animal out of flow.
11. Make weary out of tried.
12. Make organs out of sliver.
13. Make a choice by ballot out of veto.

Answers

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Hares | 7. Files |
| 2. Levi | 8. Maid |
| 3. Ship | 9. Elsie |
| 4. Skates | 10. Wolf |
| 5. Smile | 11. Tired |
| 6. Stool | 12. Livers |
| 7. Elsie | 13. Vote |

Scary Fun

*The cellar underneath our house
Is gloomy, dark and deep,
Like some old prehistoric swamp
Where monstrous creatures sleep.
Great dinosaurs might roam its depths.*

*Their eyes cold, cruel and shiny,
With necks so long and heads so small,
And backbones sharp and spiny!*

*The attic underneath our roof
Might be a lost plateau
Where pterodactyls scream and cry,
Their snaky eyes aglow.
We know this is just make believe
But how we shriek and run
When we go into either place,
'Cause being scared is fun!*

—FRANCES GORMAN RISSE

Fairy Jewels

*While wandering on a summer's day
A tiny fairy lost her way.
The sun was sinking in the west,
The fairy had no place to rest.*

*She sought among the flowers and trees
A shelter from the evening breeze;
But all the living creatures there
Refused their shelter and their care.*

*Among the grasses on the ground
She saw a spider, fat and round.
A horrid ugly-looking thing
That couldn't even dance or sing.*

*Yet rearing up its ugly head
It smiled a friendly smile and said,
"If you will spend the night with me,
I'll make you cozy as can be."*

*It spun fine gossamers of thread
And made a lovely hanging bed,
Then wove a silken counterpane,
To shield the fairy from the rain.*

*The fairy rose at dawn's first light,
But left her jewels so rare and bright
To thank the spider for its bed,
Then back to fairy land she sped.*

*Now if in early morn you rise
When first the sun has kissed the skies
In all the spider webs you'll find
The gems the fairy left behind.*

—JESSIE HILL



*"If you think I'm gonna dump
out five gallons of good lemonade
just because your dumb frog..."*

"The Holy Spirit Will Dwell With You"

These words from the Gospel should have a mighty effect upon the heart and mind of every living Christian.

Yet the nature, the power and the function of the Holy Spirit are not always clearly understood by many devout and sincere believers. Many, for example, disagree with the Catholic doctrine of three Persons in one God. And even though the Gospel says so, not all will agree that Christ departed this world promising the completion of His mission through the Holy Spirit.

But even if you cannot accept the Catholic belief, which dates back to the infancy of Christendom, the Gospel should impress you with the numerous evidences of the power of the Holy Spirit to inspire and strengthen your Christian faith.

Every Christian is familiar, of course, with the words of the angel Gabriel foretelling Mary of the coming birth of Christ: "The Holy Spirit shall come upon thee." And the same angelic promise to the Old Testament prophet Zachary, that he was to be blessed with a son named John (John the Baptist) and "he shall be filled with the Holy Spirit."

Later, in baptizing Jesus, John tells of seeing the Spirit coming down "as a dove from heaven" and descending upon Our Lord, "and I saw, and I gave testimony, that this is the Son of God." And Jesus, in giving the baptismal formula His disciples were to use, instructed them to "Go teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit."

The relationship of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit to one another is one of the great mysteries of the Christian religion. But there is no doubt about the important relationship of the Holy Spirit to ourselves.

In His instructions to the disciples, who were to carry on His ministry and establish His church, Jesus promised that the Father "will give you another Advocate to dwell with you forever." This Advocate, whom Our Lord specifically called the Holy Spirit, "will teach you all things, and bring to your mind whatever I have said to you."

The coming of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles is described in the Acts of the Apostles. It was upon this occasion, Catholics believe, that the Church was born and the Apostles confirmed in grace for the accomplishment of their mission.

Christ promised that the Father and He Himself would come to the hearts of men through the Holy Spirit. It is imperative, therefore, for Christians to understand the relationship between the divine Persons, and between the Holy Spirit and ourselves. This is clearly explained in a pamphlet which we will send you free on request... a pamphlet which reveals how wondrously the Holy Spirit can influence your spiritual life. Write today... ask for Pamphlet No. CY-60. It will come in a plain wrapper; nobody will call on you.

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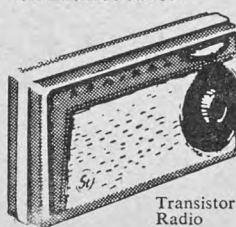


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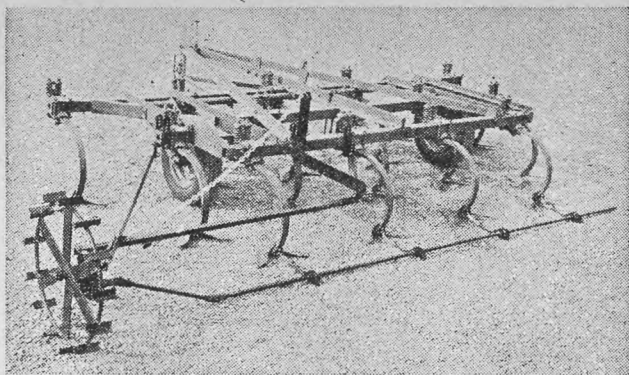
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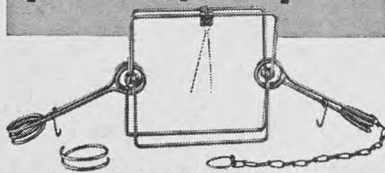
Mr. A. M. Runciman, President of United Grain Growers Limited, is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. J. Wachal, C.A., to the position of Treasurer and Comptroller of the Company and its subsidiaries. Mr. Wachal was associated with the firm of Price Waterhouse & Co. until 1955 when he joined United Grain Growers Limited as Assistant Treasurer.

How Big is a Barn?

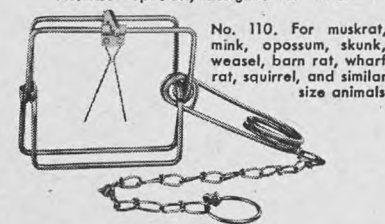
It all depends on what you need. Advertisers in The Country Guide are people who specialize in whatever is needed for the farm and home, and they're people you can depend upon. Why not write and ask them for details, if they have something that interests you. Tell them that The Country Guide suggested it, if you like.



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No. 330. For beaver and otter. Also No. 120—specially designed for mink.



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ANIMAL TRAP COMPANY OF AMERICA
NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

NFU MEETS WITH AGRICULTURE MINISTER HAMILTON

The National Farmers' Union discussed a 9-point drought disaster program with the Federal Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Alvin Hamilton, at Saskatoon recently.

The main area of discussion took place on proposals for the maintenance of the cattle industry in the three prairie provinces, and the implementation of drought payments to farmers who have suffered crop failures. Drought payment proposals advanced by the NFU call for payments of \$5 per seeded acre up to a maximum of 200 acres on an individual basis for farmers who have experienced crop yields of less than 12 bushels per seeded acre, calculated from applications filed for Prairie Farm Assistance in each municipality. Agriculture Minister Hamilton indicated that some form of assistance is being considered.

Revision of the Federal Crop Insurance program was discussed with Mr. Hamilton and recommendations made with a view to reducing provincial government risks. Clarification was sought of the recently announced government policy of permitting the importation of feed grains from the U.S.A. The Minister emphasized that the embargo on the importation of American oats and barley had not been lifted, and that limited imports were being made only on the basis of permits.

Other points discussed with the Federal Minister included the suspension of loan payments for farmers in drought-stricken areas, the implementation of a feed reserve program for future years, and the possibility of extending advances to farmers through elevator companies where such grain was required to maintain basic farm herds or flocks.

CFA MAKES ARDA PLANS

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, at its semi-annual meeting held at Charlottetown in late July, gave considerable attention to the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (ARDA), and the role that might be played by farm people and their organizations in realizing its fullest potential.

The CFA Board established a standing committee on rural development that would study the ARDA program and represent the organization in discussions and negotiations in respect to it.

A CFA resolution called for:

- The Federal Minister of Agriculture to make public, at an early date, the kind of financial agreement with the provinces that will be necessary to the development of the ARDA program.

- The early appointment of a senior officer, with the status of an associate deputy minister, to direct the ARDA program.

- An early meeting with the Federal Minister of Agriculture to review ARDA plans.

- The establishment of a rural development training program in which key personnel from all parts

of Canada might study all implications of rural development, and receive training in extension and community organization.

It is the hope of the CFA that studies of community problems might begin immediately under the ARDA program, and that pilot projects would soon be developed. The CFA itself plans to embark on a program of study, information and action that will begin with local farm people and continue up through the provincial organizations to the national level.

Provincial member bodies of the Federation were urged to:

1. Study closely all aspects of provincial activity that might be co-ordinated within the rural development program;

2. Set up a provincial advisory committee on rural development;

3. Make a study of all available research findings in the fields of land use and rural development, and to make plans for filling any gaps in these fields;

4. Determine where there is a need for projects in rural development; and,

5. Press provincial governments for the early passage of such provincial legislation as may be needed to carry out the ARDA program.

SFA RECOMMENDS ON FEED; SEEKS DIRECT PAYMENTS

The Saskatchewan Federation of Agriculture is urging grain growers to refrain from delivering feed grains to feed mills until such time as the SFA special committee has brought in a report and recommendations regarding the Canadian Wheat Board regulations and their enforcement. The special committee's report was said to be expected shortly.

At its meeting in Saskatoon on August 10, the SFA carried a resolution expressing concern about "the weakening of the system of orderly marketing of grains," caused by the exemption of western feed mills from CWB quota and price regulations.

The SFA also expressed its appreciation to the Federal and provincial governments for the action taken to avert a collapse of the livestock market. At the same time it called on Agriculture Minister Hamilton to meet with representatives of prairie farm organizations before the end of September to discuss a major contribution from the Federal Government in the form of a direct payment to alleviate the income situation caused by the drought.

FUA NOTES B.C.'S MOVE TO PUBLIC POWER

The Farmers' Union of Alberta, long an advocate of public ownership of power in the province, observed recent events in British Columbia with considerable interest.

The FUA policy on power ownership is based on two arguments: First, public ownership, it believes, would mean a dollar and cents advantage to every person in Alberta; and second, such ownership is needed to control water flow in the

streams and rivers of the province. The Farmers' Union has maintained that a planned development of power and water resources in Alberta is extremely important.

Since B.C. has become the seventh province in Canada to take the important step of making power a public utility, this indicates, the FUA believes, that regardless of what political party is involved, need and commonsense economics must eventually prevail. V

Letters

"The Coyne Affair"

May I congratulate you on the editorial in your July issue headed "The Coyne Affair."

There has been such a confusing morass of articles on this subject that it has been difficult, in most cases, to assess the principles on which to base one's opinion. I feel that your editorial, regardless of a person's political leaning, is extremely good in clarifying the responsibility of individuals and parties.

Thank you again.

E. J. H.,
Toronto, Ont.

It has been interesting reading your editorial comments on what you describe as "The Coyne Affair" in your July issue.

This question has been seized upon by the Opposition in the House

in an endeavor to discredit the present Government of Canada, and your editorial gives only their viewpoint as stated in the House and in the press by the Hon. Mr. Pearson and other speakers for the Opposition.

I think that your readers have the right to expect that a fair-minded, non-partisan popular Journal, which The Guide purports to be, would devote as much space to the Government point of view in another issue, at an early date.

C. G. W.,
Elkhorn, Man.

One and One Make Two Plus

I just want to convey my gratitude for the services your paper has provided me with in the last 40 years.

Last winter (November 1960 issue) you had an article on tandem



tractors and, as a result, I hooked my 2 PD 40 Cockshutts together. I am pulling a 25-foot deep tillage implement (see picture). I broke 100 acres of rough bush land that I otherwise could not have done. The tractors in tandem operate very well,

and more economically than individually.

You have a wonderful paper. I always look for it to come.

C. P. O'DELL,
Foam Lake, Sask.

Injustice to Truckers

Your article in the August issue on milk trucking co-ops was very interesting and certainly explained the situation of the farmers on trucking milk in the Verner district. In some other districts of Ontario circumstances are certainly reversed—truckers interfering in the farmers shipping of milk (quantity or quality) is untrue.

We operate a large dairy farm in central Ontario and do not feel in any way that we are done an injustice by trucking rates or services to us. If there are any problems, I feel sure most Ontario milk transporters try their best to straighten them out.

I feel that a great injustice has been done to a great many milk transporters by this article, and might have far reaching effects on some good truckers. In my opinion, it would do great justice to the milk transporters of our country to run an article on what a good job most of them do.

SCOTT SAYERS,
Hastings, Ont.

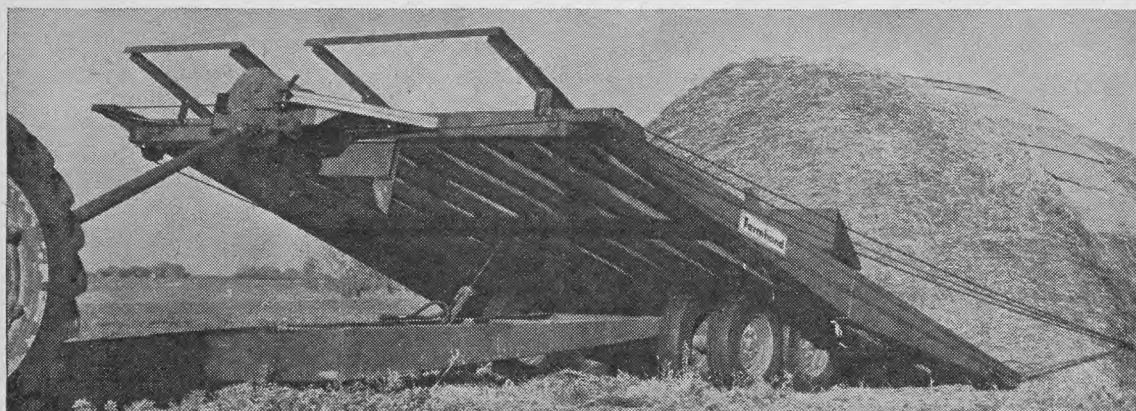
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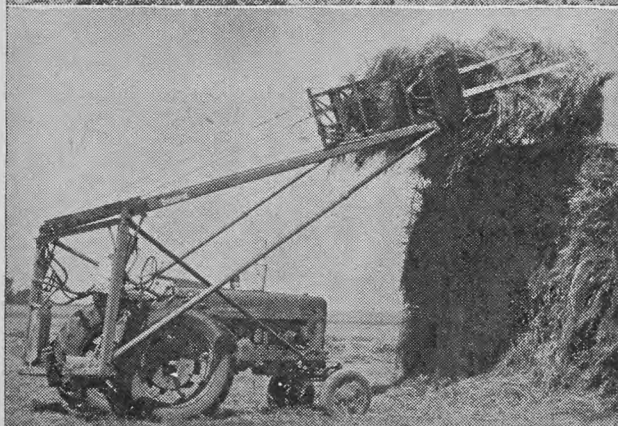
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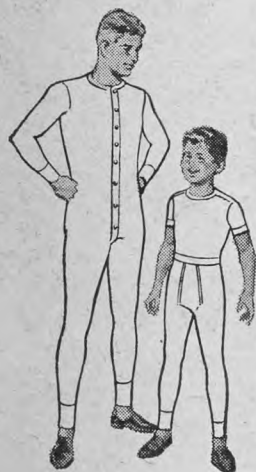
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Hi Folks:

Watching local beef club youngsters perform at our fair made me wonder just what we're trying to teach them. Are we showing them how to produce prime beef for market, or are we giving a course in the cynical psychology of the show ring?

I noticed one kid, busy fluffing up the hair around a little depression in her calf's back so the judge wouldn't see it. A boy I talked to had given his critter no water the night before and then let it have a double shot the morning of the judging.

"Just enough to fill out any hollows," he told me.

The idea here was to win a ribbon, and so get a better price when the calf came up for auction. This isn't too far a cry from some of the show-ring tricks adults pull, such as plaiting extra hairs into the tail or thumping a low spot until it swells up. You can't blame kids for trying tricks like this when every day they see the philosophy of the "fast buck" in action. About the only way they can learn is to watch how we grown-ups do it. I just wonder if we aren't putting too much emphasis on the wrong things when a kid's whole

project is aimed at the prize rings of the fair circuit.

The girl finally picked as winner was given a shiny cup and ribbon. Her calf brought four times regular price in the auction. You can't blame her for thinking she'd done a fine job, now can you? Didn't she have a cup and a ribbon to prove it? Not to mention that big cash bonus. But the truth is she actually did a mighty poor job of beef raising. Through no fault of her own, mind you.

The true story came to light in the steamy corridors of the packing plant. That calf of hers was so fat it hit rock bottom in the carcass scoring. Don't feel sorry for the buyer, either. He probably guessed the truth before he bid on the animal. A hotel owner, all he really wanted was the write-up in the paper about how he bought the "cream of the crop" for his restaurant. The advertising mileage gained should more than pay for what he lost by giving an inflated price for a fatty carcass. If not, he can always get it back by tossing a few extra buckets of water in the soup or coffee.

The real losers are those kids who might go through life judging everything by a set of phoney standards.

Sincerely,

PETE WILLIAMS.

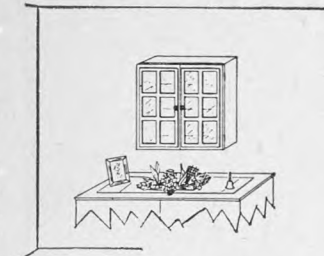
THE TILLERS

by JIM ZILVERBERG

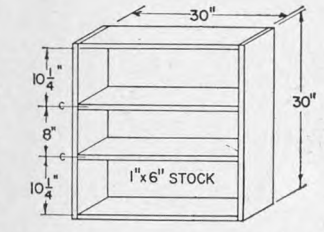


Make a Wall Display Cabinet

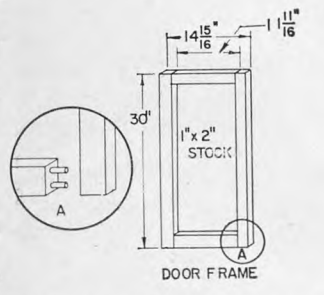
by C. RAYMOND



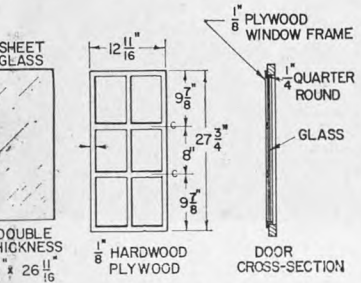
UNUSED wall space can be put to work if you install a new cabinet for fancy chinaware or silver. The cabinet frame is made of 1" by 6" lumber assembled with glue and wood screws.



Door frames are made of 1" by 1/2" lumber. Dowel joint the corners as shown in inset A. Quarter-round molding is nailed on the inside edge of the frame to provide a backing for the glass. The molding should be 1/8" in from the front face of the frame.



The window framing is cut from hardwood plywood as shown. The panes are 5 7/32" wide. Place the glass against the molding and position the frame over the glass, fastening it to the door frame.



Hang the door. Attach the cabinet to the wall studs.



WELCOME TO THE CLUB!

Joining the ranks of the expert cooks is not the difficult thing you may have thought . . . actually, baking is really a natural skill with a woman, and just doing it a few times is the way to develop this skill. Start right now, with this marvellously simple recipe that your family will be crazy about, and which will give you an important step toward the confidence a "good" cook feels!

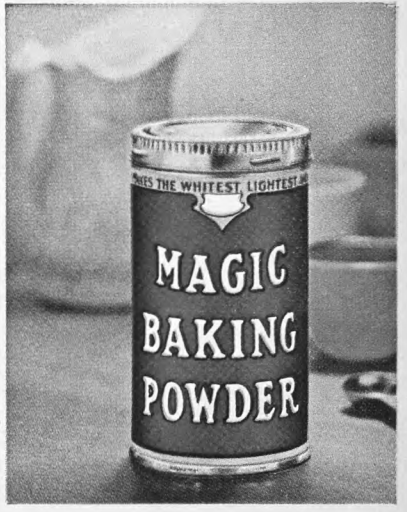
FRENCH CANADIAN MAPLE DUMPLINGS

Yield—6 servings

In a broad saucepan combine 2 c. water, 1 1/4 c. maple syrup. Cover and simmer while preparing the dumplings. Sift together into a bowl 1 1/2 c. once-sifted pastry flour or 1 1/4 c. once-sifted all-purpose flour, 3 tps. Magic Baking Powder, 1 tbsp. granulated sugar, 1/2 tsp. salt. Cut in finely 1/4 c. chilled shortening. Make a well in dry mixture; add 1/2 c. milk and mix lightly. Drop by large spoonfuls into boiling syrup—make 6 portions. Sprinkle dough with coarsely chopped walnuts. Cover and boil gently—without lifting lid—15 mins. Serve hot.

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FAVOURITE DISHES FROM THE UNITED NATIONS

These 9 dishes, plus many more, come from a very special cookbook now being offered by Robin Hood Flour

These nine dishes come from 8 different U.N. countries, any one might soon be a favourite in your family. They may look tricky, but they aren't. You bake them the new "No-Sift" way with Robin Hood All-Purpose Flour, saving time, work, and complications. All recipes for them, and many other good things too, come from the cookbook shown above; to find out more about it, and how to get your copy, read on.

And now, the dishes:-

1 From Chile—Meat Pies. The lively filling includes olives and raisins. **2** Denmark—Coffee Kringle: rich sweet dough, prune filling. **3** Byelorussian SSR—Fruit-&-Meringue-topped cake. **4** Iceland—Paper-thin pancakes, with jam and cream. **5** Poland—Babka, a light, spongy bread. **6** France—Baba au Rhum, cake soaked in rum-flavoured syrup, and **7** Brioches, French rolls. **8** Italy—Lasagne: Spinach noodles, meat sauce, and cheese. **9** Austria—Cranberry tart with nut-crunchy crust.

All baking is easier the "No-Sift" way with Robin Hood Pre-Sifted Flour. It is so *completely* Pre-Sifted you *never* need to sift. COOKBOOK "Favourite recipes from United Nations*" contains 185 recipes, also simple instructions for No-Sift Baking. Worth \$1.50, it is just 50¢ if you enclose special Savings Certificate available only at grocers. Send to Robin Hood, Box 8500, Dept. B, Montreal, Quebec. Limited quantity only—don't delay.

*Net proceeds from sale of this book work in support of the United Nations.

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